1862 VoIP IAD (SIP)

User's Guide

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Preface

This manual is written for software version A001.S.101.IAD.03 for Web management. It is designed to provide information to network administrators. It covers the installation, operation and applications of the 1862 VoIP IAD.

Important Safety Instructions

1. Read and follow all warning notices and instructions marked on the product or included in the manual.

2. Slots and openings in the cabinet are provided for ventilation. To ensure reliable operation of the product and to protect it from overheating, these slots and openings must not be blocked or covered.

3. Do not allow anything to rest on the power cord and do not locate the product where persons will walk on the power cord.

4. Do not attempt to service this product yourself, as opening or removing covers may expose you to dangerous high voltage points or other risks. Refer all servicing to qualified service personnel.

5. General purpose cables are used with this product for connection to the network. Special cables, which may be required by the regulatory inspection authority for the installation site, are the responsibility of the customer. Use a UL Listed, CSA certified, minimum No. 24 AWG line cord for connection to the Digital Subscriber Line (DSL) network.

6. When installed in the final configuration, the product must comply with the applicable Safety Standards and regulatory requirements of the country in which it is installed. If necessary, consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and inspection authorities to ensure compliance.

7. A rare phenomenon can create a voltage potential between the earth grounds of two or more buildings. If products installed in separate buildings are **interconnecte**d, the voltage potential may cause a hazardous condition. Consult a qualified electrical consultant to determine whether or not this phenomenon exists and, if necessary, implement corrective action prior to interconnecting the products.

8. Input power to this product must be provided by one of the following: (1) a UL Listed/CSA certified power source with a Class 2 or Limited Power Source (LPS) output for use in North America, or (2) a certified transformer, with a Safety Extra Low Voltage (SELV) output having a maximum of 240 VA available, for use in the country of installation.

9. In addition, since the equipment is to be used with telecommunications circuits, take the following precautions:

— Never install telephone wiring during a lightning storm.

— Never install telephone jacks in wet locations unless the jack is specifically designed for wet locations.

— Never touch uninsulated telephone wires or terminals unless the telephone line has been disconnected at the network interface.

— Use caution when installing or modifying telephone lines.

— Avoid using a telephone (other than a cordless type) during an electrical storm. There may be a remote risk of electric shock from lightning.

— Do not use the telephone to report a gas leak in the vicinity of the leak.

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This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) this device may not cause harmful interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

The authority to operate this equipment is conditioned by the requirement that no modifications will be made to the equipment unless the changes or modifications are expressly approved by the responsible party.

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver.
- Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.

- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help.

Notice to Users of the United States Telephone Network

The following notice applies to versions of the modem that have been FCC Part 68 approved.

This equipment complies with Part 68 of the FCC rules and the requirements adopted by the Administrative Council for Terminal Attachment (ACTA). On the bottom side of this equipment is a label that contains, among other information, a product identifier in the format US:AAAEQ##TXXXX. If requested, this number must be provided to the Telephone Company.

This equipment is intended to connect to the Public Switched Telephone Network through a Universal Service Order Code (USOC) type RJ11C jack. A plug and jack used to connect this equipment to the premises wiring and telephone network must comply with the applicable FCC Part 68 rules and requirements adopted by the ACTA. A compliant telephone cord and modular plug is provided with this product. It has been designed to be connected to a compatible modular jack that is also compliant.

The Ringer Equivalence Number (or REN) is used to determine the number of devices that may be connected to a telephone line. Excessive RENs on a telephone line may result in the devices not ringing in response to an incoming call. In most but not all areas, the sum of RENs should not exceed five (5.0). To be certain of the number of devices that may be connected to a line, as determined by the total RENs, contact the local Telephone Company. The REN for this product is part of the product identifier that has the format US:AAAEQ##TXXXX. The digits represented by ## are the REN without a decimal point. For example, 03 represents a REN of 0.3.

If the modem causes harm to the telephone network, the Telephone Company will notify you in advance that temporary discontinuance of service may be required. But if advance notice is not practical, the Telephone Company will notify the customer as soon as possible. Also, you will be advised of your right to file a complaint with the FCC if you believe it is necessary.

The Telephone Company may make changes in its facilities, equipment, operations or procedures that could affect the operation of the equipment. If this happens, the Telephone Company will provide advance notice in order for you to make necessary modifications to maintain uninterrupted service. If trouble is experienced with the modem, refer to the repair and warranty information in this document.

If the equipment is causing harm to the telephone network, the Telephone Company may request that you disconnect the equipment until the problem is resolved.

The user may make no repairs to the equipment.

Connection to party line service is subject to state tariffs. Contact the state public utility commission, public service commission or corporation commission for information.

If the site has specially wired alarm equipment connected to the telephone line, ensure the installation of the modem does not disable the alarm equipment. If you have questions about what will disable alarm equipment, consult your Telephone Company or a qualified installer.

Notice to Users of the Canadian Telephone Network

NOTICE: This equipment meets the applicable Industry Canada Terminal Equipment Technical Specifications. This is confirmed by the registration number. The abbreviation IC before the registration number signifies that registration was performed based on a Declaration of Conformity indicating that Industry Canada technical specifications were met. It does not imply that Industry Canada approved the equipment.

NOTICE: The Ringer Equivalence Number (REN) for this terminal equipment is labeled on the equipment. The REN assigned to each terminal equipment provides an indication of the maximum number of terminals allowed to be connected to a telephone interface. The termination on an interface may consist of any combination of devices subject only to the requirement that the sum of the Ringer Equivalence Numbers of all the devices does not exceed five.

If your equipment is in need of repair, contact your local sales representative, service representative, or distributor directly.

CANADA – EMI NOTICE:

This Class B digital apparatus meets all requirements of the Canadian interference-causing equipment regulations.

Cet appareil numérique de la classe B respecte toutes les exigences du règlement sur le matérial brouilleur du Canada.

Table of Contents

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION 9
1.1 PRODUCT OVERVIEW 9
1.2 FEATURES 10
1.3 FRONT PANEL LED INDICATORS 11
CHAPTER 2 HARDWARE INSTALLATION 13
2.1 HARDWARE INSTALLATION 13
2.2 INSTALLING THE USB DRIVER 14
2.3 UNINSTALLING THE USB DRIVER 16
CHAPTER 3 LOGGING IN TO THE WEB BROWSER 18
3.1 IP ADDRESS 18
3.2 LOGIN PROCEDURE 19
CHAPTER 4 BASIC CONFIGURATION 20
4.1 VERSION 20
4.2 ACCESS CONTROL 20
4.3 ADSL LINK STATUS 22
4.4 WAN SETUP 24
4.5 LAN IP ADDRESS 30
4.6 ROUTING 32
4.7 SAVE 34
4.8 REBOOT 34
4.9 RETRIEVE DEFAULT SETTINGS 35
CHAPTER 5 ADVANCED CONFIGURATION 36
5.1 ADSL MODE 36
5.2 NAT PORT REDIRECT 37
5.3 DHCP SERVER 40
5.4 CONFIGURE 43
5.5 VCC 47
CHAPTER 6 PERFORMANCE MONITORING 53
6.1 SYSTEM STATISTICS 53
6.2 ATM STATISTICS 55
CHAPTER 7 DIAGNOSTICS 57
7.1 OAM LOOPBACK 57
7.2 PING 58
CHAPTER 8 SIP CONFIGURATION 60
8.1 INTRODUCTION 60
8.2 LOCAL 61
8.3 PHONELIST 63
8.4 REMOTE 64
8.5 CALLFORWARD 66
CHAPTER 9 SOFTWARE UPGRADE VIA FTP 67
CHAPTER 10 SPECIFICATIONS 69
CHAPTER 11 PIN ASSIGNMENTS 71

CHAPTER 12 TROUBLESHOOTING.....72
CHAPTER 13 GLOSSARY 73

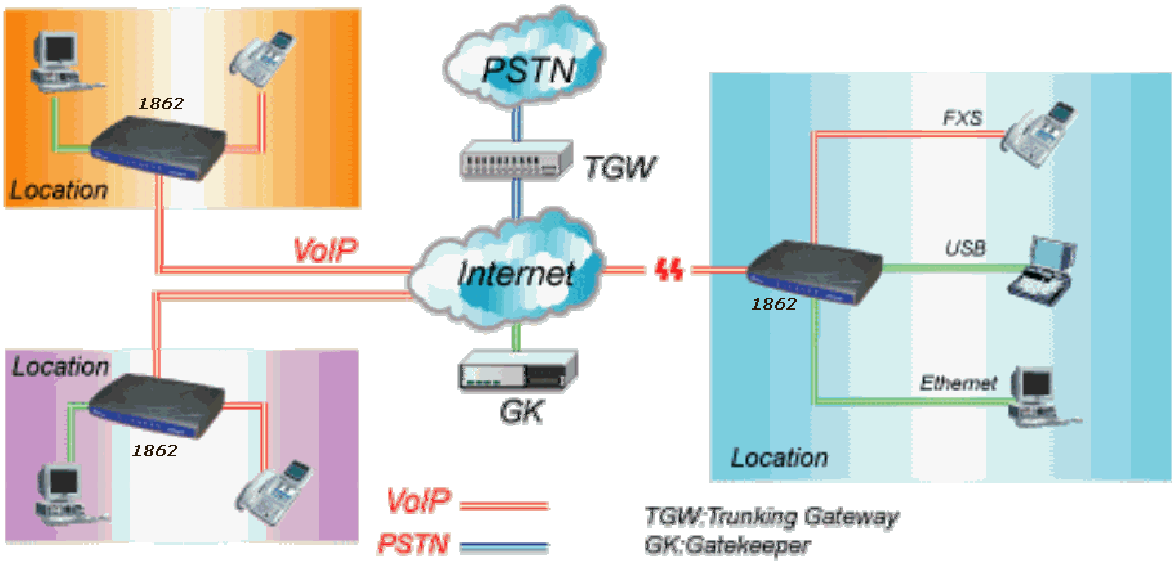
Chapter 1 Introduction

This chapter introduces the 1862 VoIP IAD SIP. It includes a product overview, description of the products features and applications, and explains the functions of the Front panel LED indictors.

1.1 Product Overview

The 1862 is a powerful VoIP Integrated Access Device (IAD), providing predictable, real-time, toll-quality voice over the Internet. The 1862 IAD is designed for residential and business users who need to integrate ADSL and VoIP technologies. With ADSL broadband technology, the 1862 IAD offers users easy access to the Internet, and provides VoIP at very high speeds.

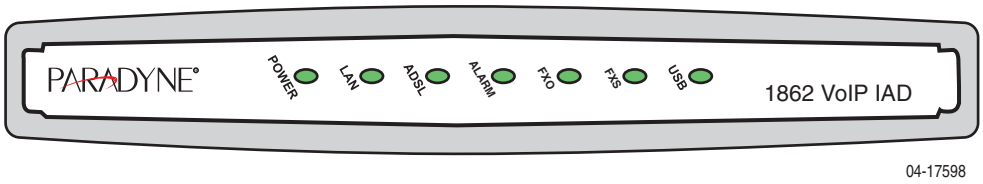
An ordinary telephone connects to the RJ11 port (telephone jack) on the back of the IAD, allowing calls to be routed to anywhere in the world — significantly reducing or eliminating long distance charges. Your PCs do not have to be turned on to make calls. The 1862 IAD supports policy-based QoS on Layer 3, which provides high quality voice service. The 1862 IAD solves all of your network and telephony needs in one integrated unit, which reduces your space requirements, and the cost of hardware and cabling. This makes the 1862 IAD the most cost effective solution for your application.



1.2 Features

- ADSL Router Integrated
- Supports Voice over IP (VoIP)
- Supports Caller ID
- Supports Silence Suppression
- Uses an Ordinary Telephone to Make Internet Calls with Low Charges
- Use Just One IP Address to Access the Internet Over Your Entire Network
- Configurable Through Your Networked PC's Web Browser
- Remote Administration and Remote Firmware Upgrades Over the Internet
- Block Specific External and Internal Internet Access with Packet Filtering
- Supports PPTP, L2TP and IpSec Pass-Through
- Supports Lifeline for Emergencies

1.3 Front Panel LED Indicators



LED Indicator	Color	Mode	Function
Power	Green	On	Power is supplied.
		Off	Power is not supplied
LAN	Green	On	An Ethernet link is established
		Off	An Ethernet link is not established
	Green	Flash	Activity over the Ethernet link
ADSL	Green	Flash	ADSL link is training
		On	An ADSL link is established
		Off	The ADSL link not established
ALARM	Red	Flash	An alarm has occurred
		Off	Normal operating status
FX0	Green	On	IAD has been switched to PSTN mode (Press "#" or "##" to switch IAD to PSTN mode)
		Off	A FX0 link is established and idle
	Green	Flash	A call is received from the PSTN line.
FXS	Green	On	A FXS link is established and busy with a call
		Off	A FXS link is established and idle
	Green	Flash	Trying to connect to the Call Agent (VoIP Service Center)

LED Indicator	Color	Mode	Function
USB	Green	On	A USB link is established
		Off	A USB link is not established
	Green	Flash	Activity over the USB link

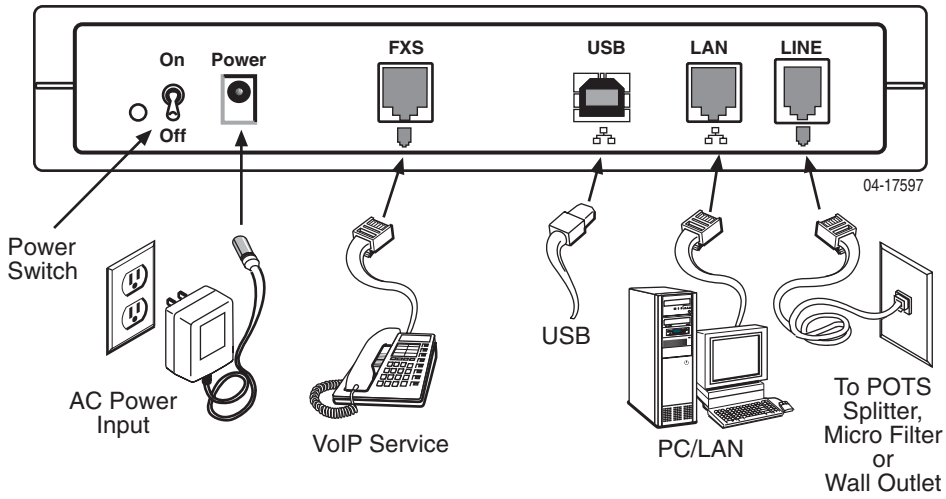
Note 1: If the device fails to power on, or it malfunctions, first verify that the power supply is correctly connected, and then power it on again.

Note 2: The ALARM, FXO, and FXS LEDs blink when the device is booting. When the booting process is complete, the ALARM, FXO, and FXS LEDs stop blinking.

Chapter 2 Hardware Installation

2.1 Hardware installation

The figure below illustrates possible connections to the back panel of the router. In the middle of the rear panel, there is a recessed button. This button is used to reload the factory default settings. Use a small object like a ballpoint pen to press the button and hold it down for over three seconds. The router will reset and all parameters will return to their factory default settings. You can verify this process by monitoring the Power LED, it will turn off and then on again as the router restarts.



1. If you will use the USB port, install the USB driver before proceeding. See Section 2.2.
2. Connect the power adapter to the **Power** jack of the IAD, and then plug the power adapter into the wall outlet.
3. Connect your analog telephone to the RJ11 **FXS** port for VoIP service.
4. Connect the **USB** port to your PC with a standard USB cable.
5. Connect the **LAN** port to a PC or hub with an RJ45 cable.
6. Connect the **Line** port to the ADSL wall outlet, a POTS splitter, or micro filter, with an RJ11 connector cable. Consult your Internet Service Provider (ISP).
7. Turn on the power switch on the rear panel.

Note 1: If the device fails to power on, or it malfunctions, first verify that the power supply is correctly connected, and then power it on again. If the ALARM LED flashes in red, an alarm has occurred.

Note 2: Restore the default parameters of the router by holding down the device's Reset button until the FXO and FXS LED's start blinking simultaneously (about 5 seconds). After the device has rebooted successfully, and if the connection is established, the LAN LED, ADSL LED or USB LED will display in green, depending on the connection type.

2.2 Installing the USB Driver

IMPORTANT: Make sure your router is disconnected before installing the software.

To install the USB driver complete the following steps:

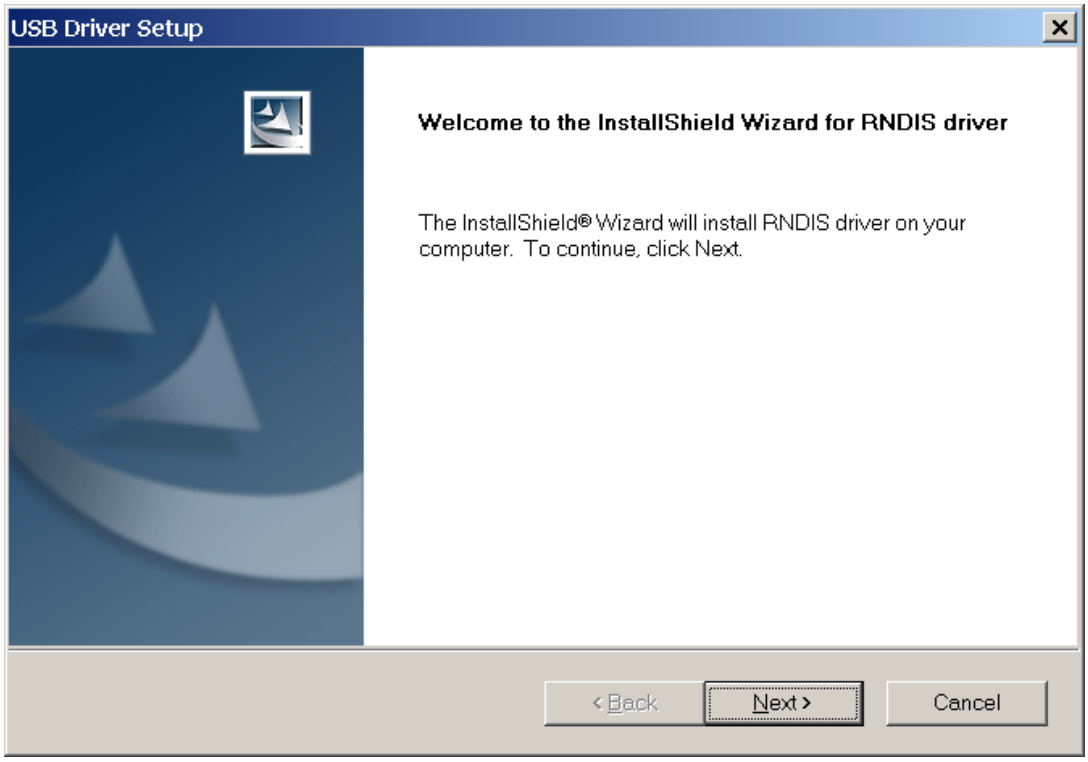
STEP 1: Insert the CD-ROM disc for the ADSL USB router.

STEP 2: Browse the CD-ROM, and open the **USB Driver** Folder

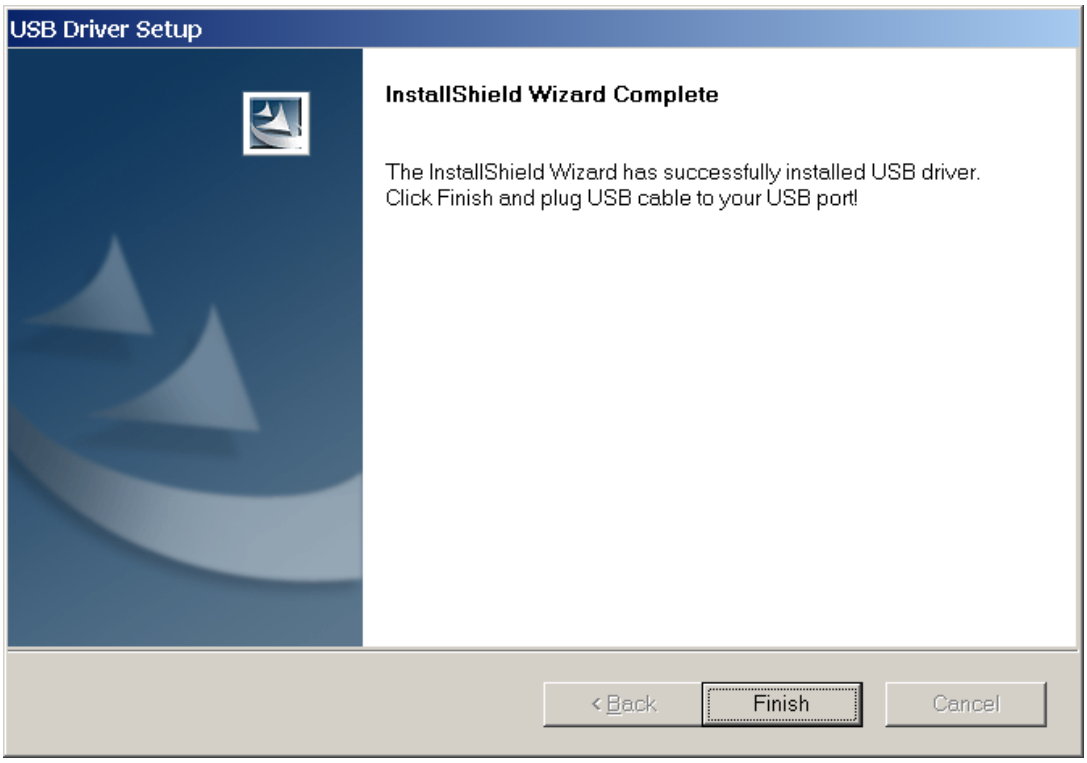
Then double-click on **SETUP.EXE.**

Setup.exe

STEP 3: Click on the **Next** button, and the installation program will install the driver.


USB Driver Setup
Welcome to the InstallShield Wizard for RNDIS driver
The InstallShield® Wizard will install RNDIS driver on your computer. To continue, click Next.
< Back
Next >
Cancel

STEP 4: A message pops up when the installation is complete. Click on Finish to complete the installation.


USB Driver Setup
InstallShield Wizard Complete
The InstallShield Wizard has successfully installed USB driver.
Click Finish and plug USB cable to your USB port!
< Back
Finish
Cancel

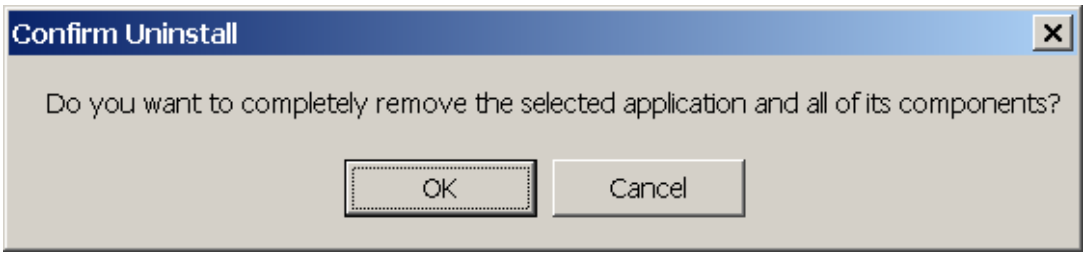
STEP 5: Connect your IAD to a USB port on your PC.

2.3 Uninstalling the USB Driver

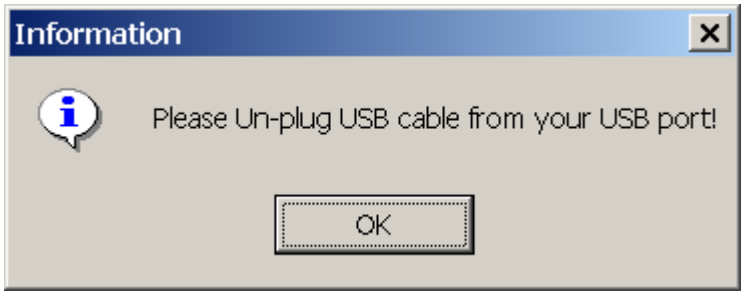
Uninstall the USB driver by completing the following steps:

STEP 1: Click on the Windows **Start** button and go to Programs>Drivers Comtrend CT-6xx. Click on **Uninstall.**

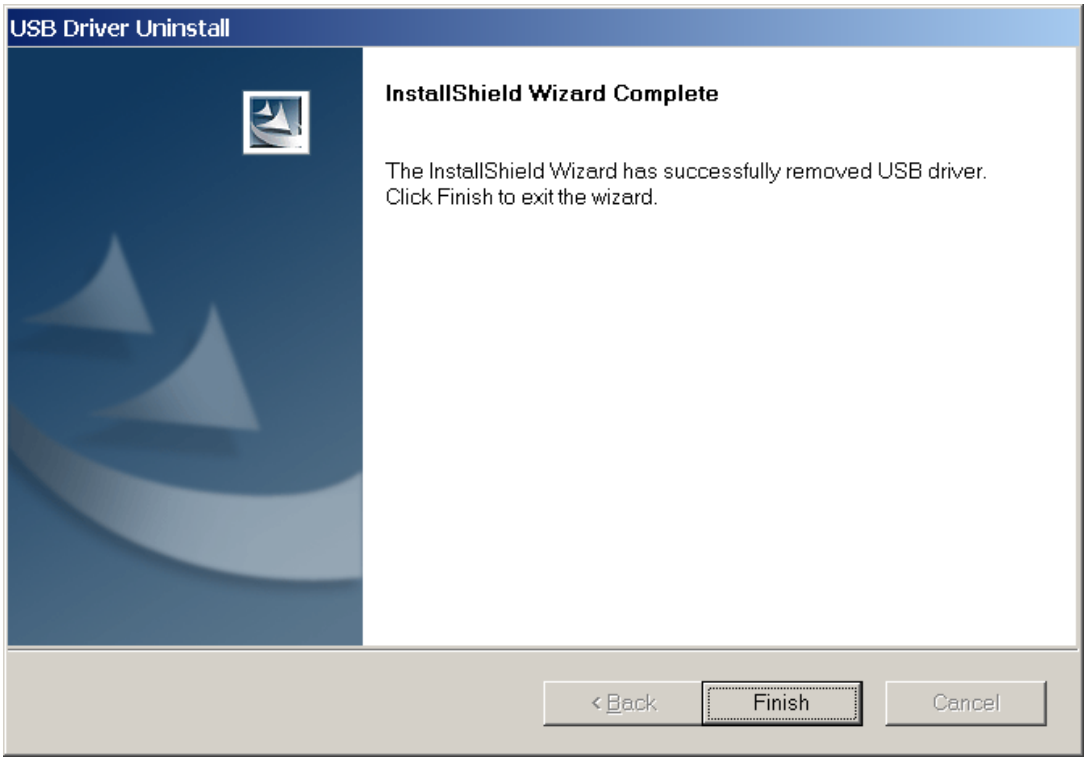
STEP 2: Click on OK when you are prompted to confirm the un-installation.



STEP 3: When prompted by the message shown below, disconnect the USB cable from your PC and click on the **OK** button.



STEP 4: When the driver is removed, a complete message pops up. Click on Finish to close the window.



Chapter 3 Logging In to the Web Browser

This section describes how to manage the IAD via a Web browser from the remote end. You can use a web browser such as Microsoft Internet Explorer 6.0 or above. Use a browser that provides full support for JavaScript.

For optimum visibility of the configuration screens, set your display resolution to 1024 x 768. To change the resolution, go to the Microsoft Windows Control Panel and click on the **Display** icon. You will find the resolution setting under the Settings tab.

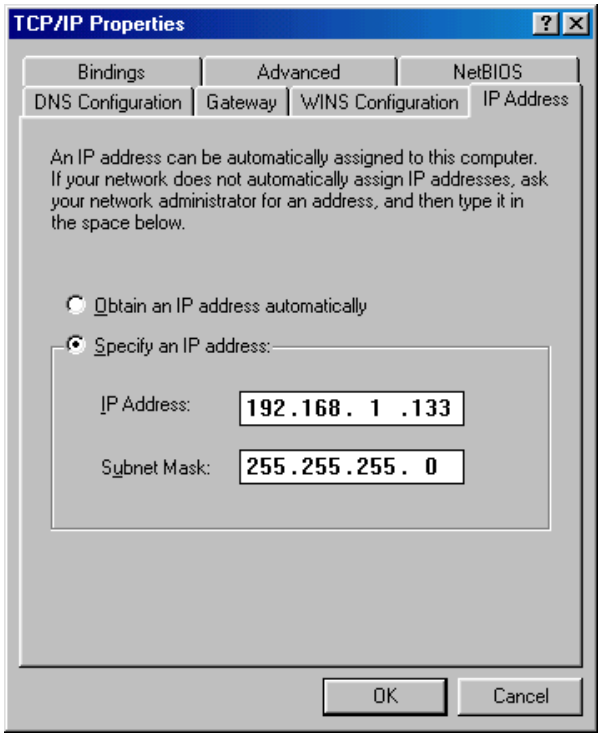
A unique default user account is provided with user name **root** and password **1234**. For security purposes, you should change the default password the first time you log in.

3.1 IP Address

To log on to the device using a web browser, your workstation and the device must both be on the same network segment. The default IP address is 192.168.1.1. You can modify the IP address of your PC by following these steps:

STEP 1: In Windows, go to Control Panel and select Network Connections. Select your Local Area Connection (LAN) and right-click on it. Select Properties from the ensuing menu. On the General tab, scroll down to Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) and select it. Then click on the Properties button.

STEP 2: Click on the IP Address tab of the TCP/IP Properties screen and change the IP address to the domain of 192.168.1.x/24.



STEP 2: Click on **OK** to submit the settings. Reboot the computer as requested.

STEP 3: Start your Internet browser with the default IP address 192.168.1.1.

3.2 Login Procedure

To log on to the system from the Web browser, follow the steps below:

STEP1: Start your Internet browser.

STEP 2: Type the IP address for the router in the Web address field. For example, if the IP address is 192.168.1.1, type **http://192.168.1.1**

STEP 3: You will be prompted to enter your user name and password. The default User Name is **root**, and the default Password is **1234**. The user name and password are case-sensitive.

STEP 4: After successfully logging in, you will reach the main menu. Menu items have three categories: **Basic**, **Advanced**, and **VoIP**.

Chapter 4 Basic Configuration

From the **Basic** menu bar, you can change passwords, configure the WAN/LAN interfaces, set up routing, save settings, reboot the device, and retrieve the factory default settings.

4.1 Version

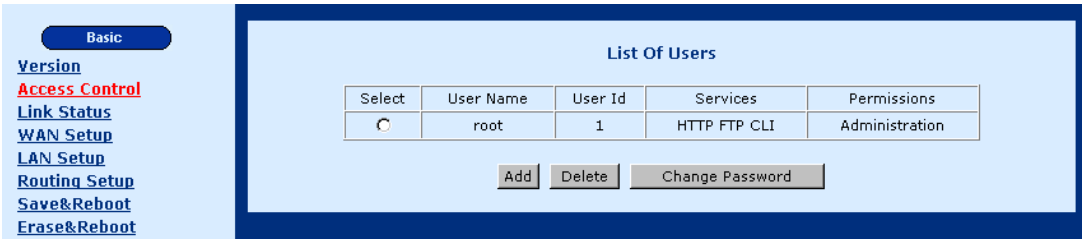
To verify the software version of your router, from the **Basic** Menu bar, click on **Version Information**. The information will appear as in the screenshot below.

4.2 Access Control

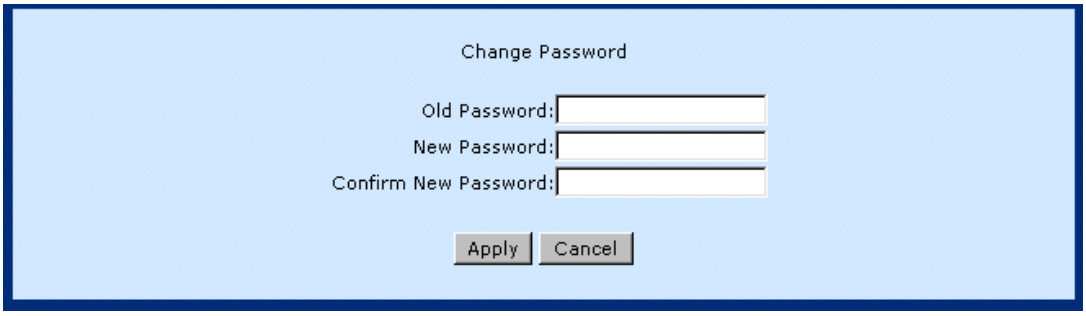
To manage the list of users, click on **Access Control** on the menu bar. On the **Access Control** screen, you can **add**, **modify** or **delete** users.

4.2.1 Change the Password

To modify the password, click on **Access Control** on the menu bar. Select the applicable user, and click on **Change Password**.



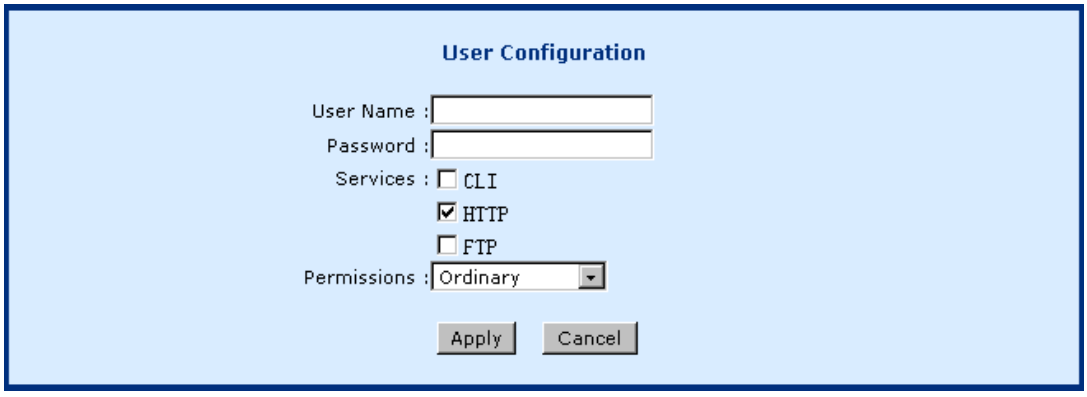
On the **Change Password** screen, type the old password and type the new password twice. Click on **Apply** to submit the settings.



If you change the password, make sure you keep a record of it in a safe place, as you will require it the next time you log in.

4.2.2 Add User

To add a user entry, click on the Add button, and fill out the parameters below. Click on **Apply** to submit the settings.



- **User Name:** Enter the new user name. User Name is case sensitive.
- **Password:** Enter a password for the new user. Password is case sensitive.
- **Services:** Authorization for **CLI**, **HTTP**, or **FTP** services.
- **Permissions:** Select **Ordinary** or **Administration** user permission.

Note: When Ordinary is selected for **CLI** and **HTTP** as an authorization, the user can view configuration options but not save them. In order to be able to save changes, Administration needs to be selected. FTP and Administration must be selected to execute FTP upgrades.

4.2.3 Delete User

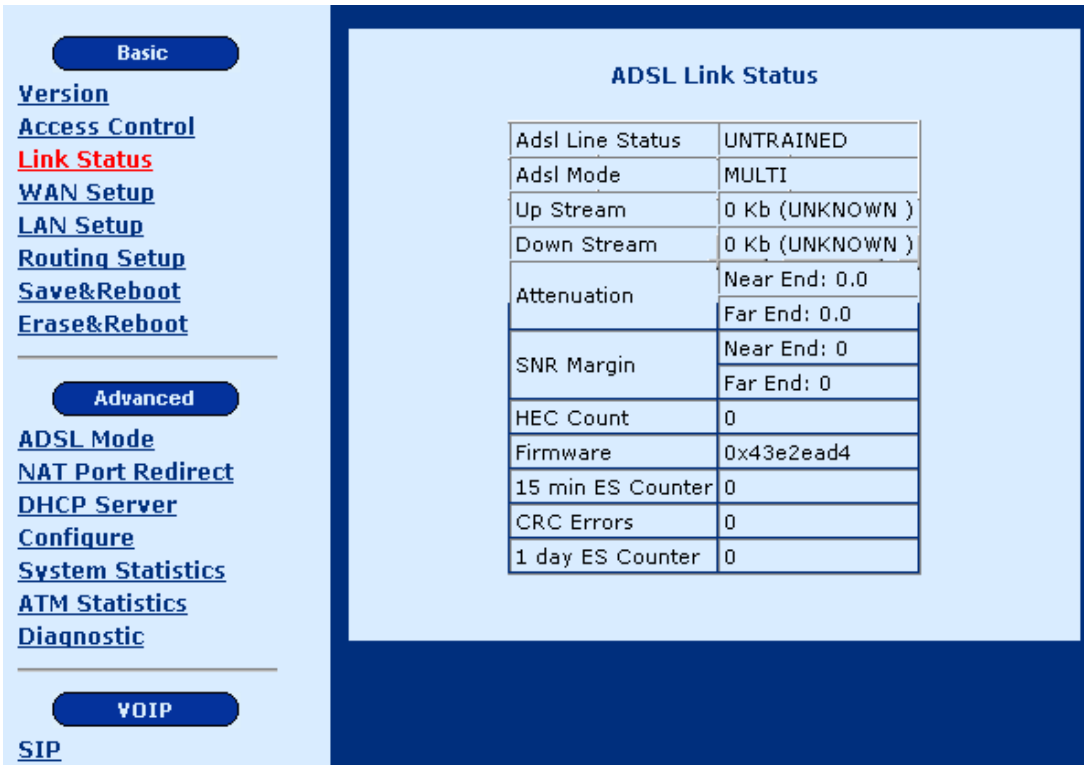
To **delete** a User from the list of users:

STEP 1: Click on **Access Control** on the menu bar.

STEP 2: Choose a User entry, and click on **Delete**.

4.3 ADSL Link Status

To view the ADSL link status, click on **Link Status** from the tool bar. The page includes the following information:



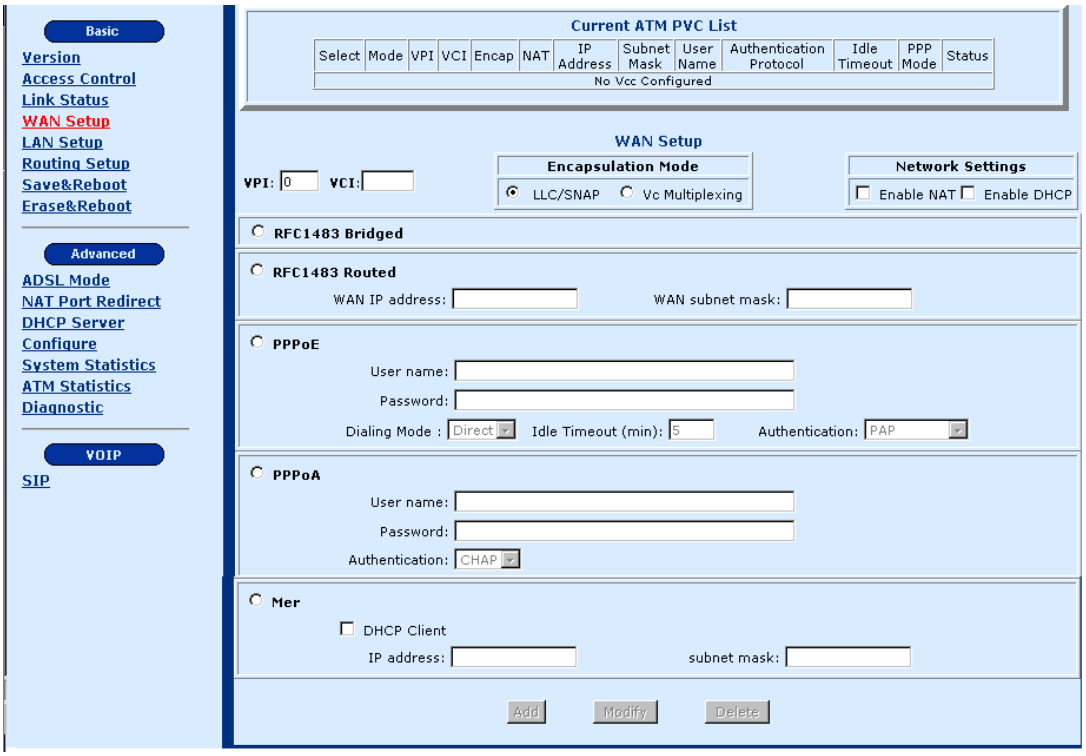
Field	Description
ADSL Line Status	Shows the current status of the ADSL line
ADSL Mode	Shows the ADSL standard that is currently configured. The standards are: MULTI, T1.413, G.DMT, and G.LITE.

Field	Description
Upstream	Upstream data rate negotiated by the DSL link (kbps).
Downstream	Downstream data rate negotiated by the DSL link (kbps)
Attenuation	Current attenuation (in dB) of both the near end and far end.
SNR Margin	Current SNR margin (in dB).
HEC Count	Number of ATM cells received with errors since the link was established.
Firmware	The version number of the firmware.
15 min ES Counter	Number of errored seconds for the current 15 minute period.
CRC Errors	Number of errors per second since training occurred.
1 day ES Counter	Number of errored seconds for the current day.

4.4 WAN Setup

Click on **WAN Setup** from the tool bar and configure the WAN interface for these services: RFC1483 Bridged, RFC1483 Routed, PPPoE, PPPoA, and MER. The following are the common settings for these services.

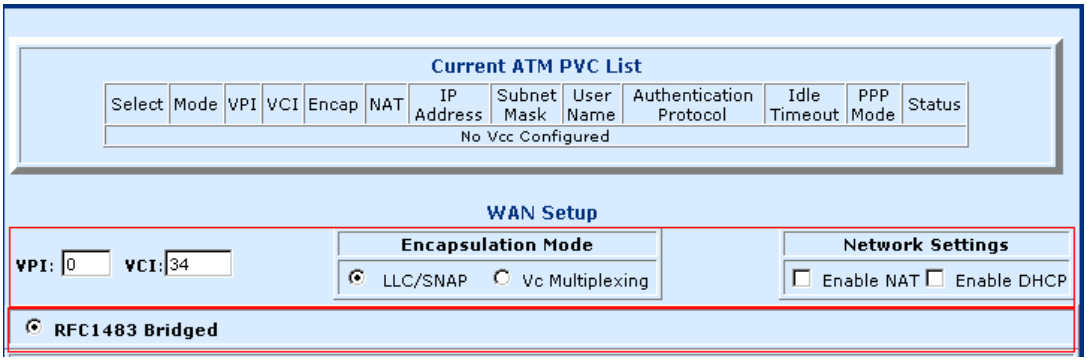
- VPI and VCI
- LLC Encapsulation: With LLC encapsulation, a link control header is added to the Ethernet packet that identifies the protocol type (Ethernet). This allows multiple protocols to be transmitted over the ATM Virtual Circuit.
- VC Multiplexing: With VC Multiplexing no link control header is needed, as the ATM Virtual Circuit is assumed to be carrying a single protocol.
- Enable NAPT: NAPT or Network Address Port Translation is explained further in section 6.5.3. This feature is available for RFC 1483 Routed, PPPoE, PPPoA, and MER.



4.4.1 RFC 1483 Bridged

When using RFC 1483 style bridging, Ethernet frames are bridged over ATM Virtual Circuits. The Ethernet frames are encapsulated using either LLC Encapsulation or VC Multiplexing. With LLC encapsulation, a link control header is added to the Ethernet packet that identifies the protocol type (Ethernet). This allows multiple protocols to be transmitted over the ATM Virtual Circuit. With VC Multiplexing, no link control header is needed as the ATM Virtual Circuit is assumed to be carrying a single protocol. Since the Ethernet packets are bridged, the router's only responsibility is to pass the Ethernet packets between the Internet Service Provider and the local network. The IP addresses of the local network are assigned by the ISP either statically or dynamically.

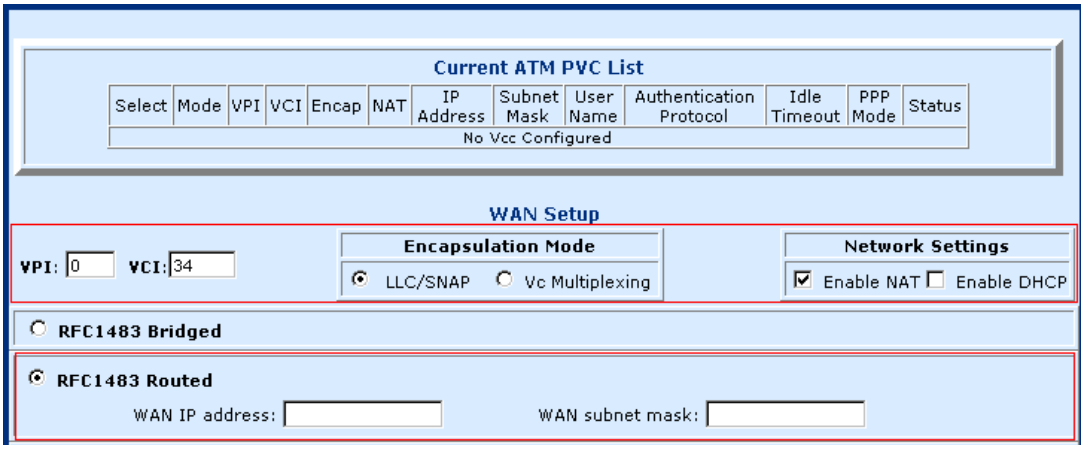
To set up a RFC 1483 Bridged connection, configure the common fields on the top of the page and click on the **Add** button to add the entry.



In the example above, a new PVC with VPI:0 and VCI:34, is created with RFC1483 Bridged mode.

4.4.2 RFC 1483 Routed

To set up a RFC 1483 Routed connection, configure the common settings on the top of the page, click on **RFC 1483 Routed**, and configure the WAN IP address and WAN subnet mask settings. Click on the Add button to add the entry.



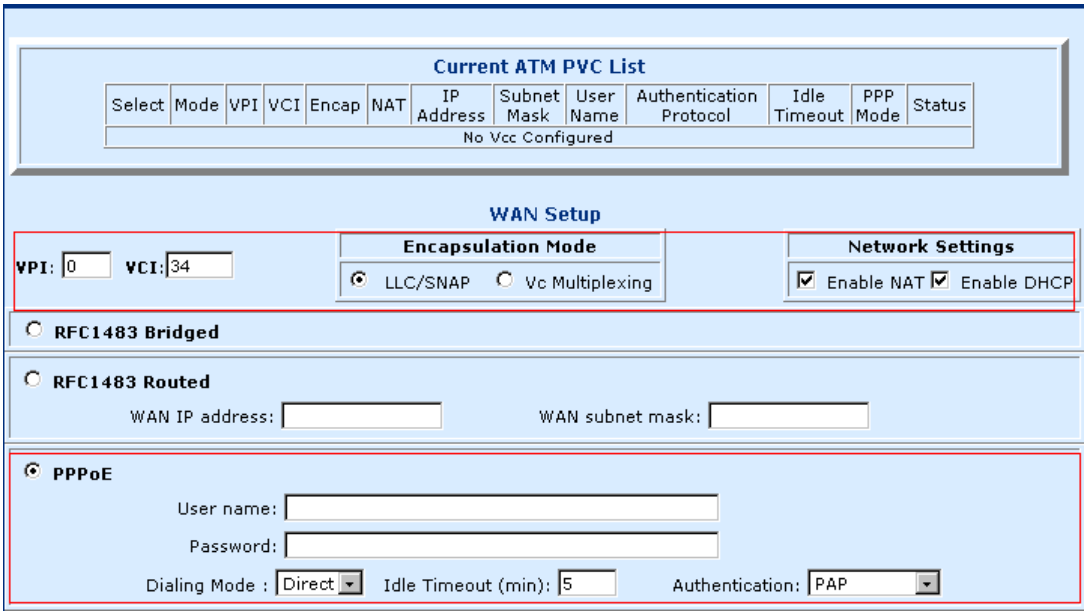
In the example above, a new PVC with VPI:0 and VCI:34, is created with RFC1483 Routed mode.

4.4.3 PPPoE

PPPoE provides session authentication using either Password Authentication Protocol (PAP) or Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol (CHAP). Session accounting is possible and conservation of bandwidth can be achieved by closing down unused sessions. By utilizing PPP, link and network parameters are easily negotiated between the IAD and the ISP.

When using PPPoE, the system is assigned an IP address from your Internet Service Provider as part of establishing the network connection. The system can be configured as a DHCP server for the LAN, and NAT can be used to translate private addresses to public addresses. In this way, computers in the LAN do not have to have their own public IP addresses.

To set up PPPoE, click on PPPoE. Configure the common fields on the top of the page, as well as the following fields. At the bottom of the screen, click on the **Add** button to add the entry.



For example, above we added a new PVC, VPI:0/VCI:34, for PPPoE mode.

- **User name/Password:** used for remote customers to login during dialup.
- **Dialing Mode: Mode:** Direct and Auto. If the mode is set to AUTO, the PPPoE negotiation automatically starts when the system identifies any traffic on the link. The default is DIRECT.
- **Idle Timeout:** defines the period of time (in minutes) after which an idle PPPoE link will be terminated. This field is required under AUTO mode. After a period of inactivity (equal to the timeout value), the device automatically disconnects the user from the network.

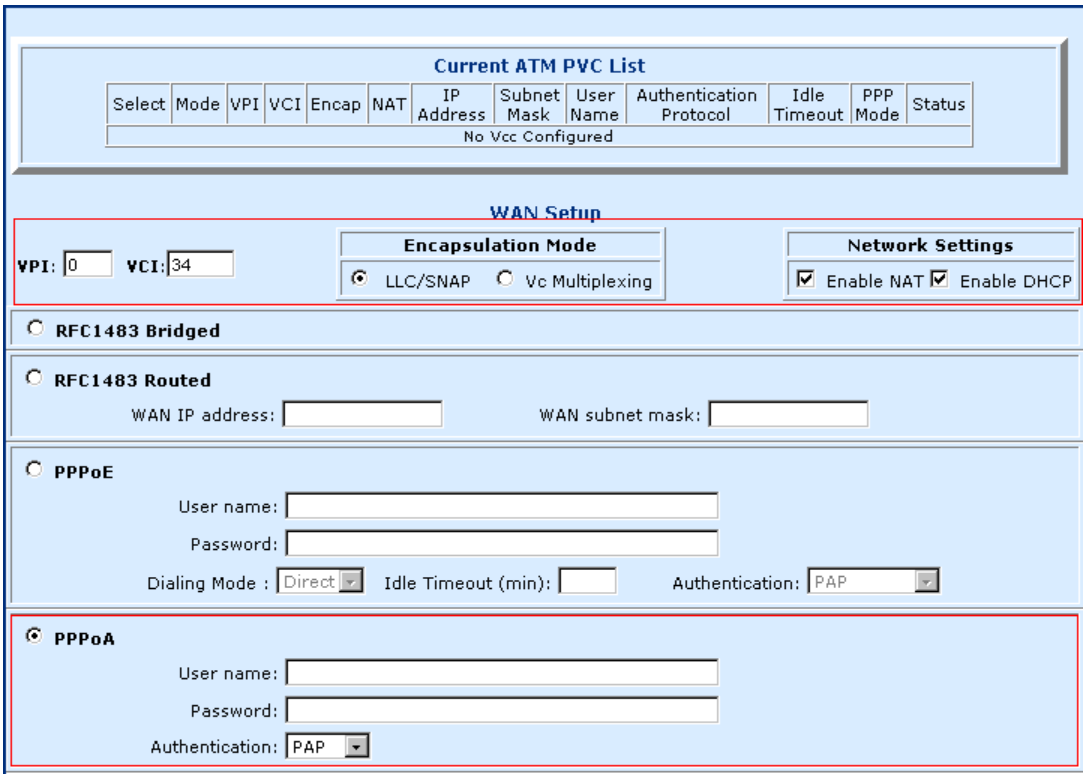
- **Authentication:** defines the authentication code: PAP or CHAP

- **Enable DHCP Server:** enables (if checked) or disables the DHCP server. The DHCP server dynamically allocates network addresses and delivers configuration parameters to hosts.

4.4.4 PPPoA

To set up PPPoA, click on **PPPoA**. Configure the common fields and the following fields. Click on the Add button to add the entry.

- **User name** and **Password:** used for remote customers to login upon dialup. PPPoA is manually activated by entering startup commands from the page: Advanced> Configure> PPPoA.
- **Authentication:** defines the authentication code (PAP or CHAP).

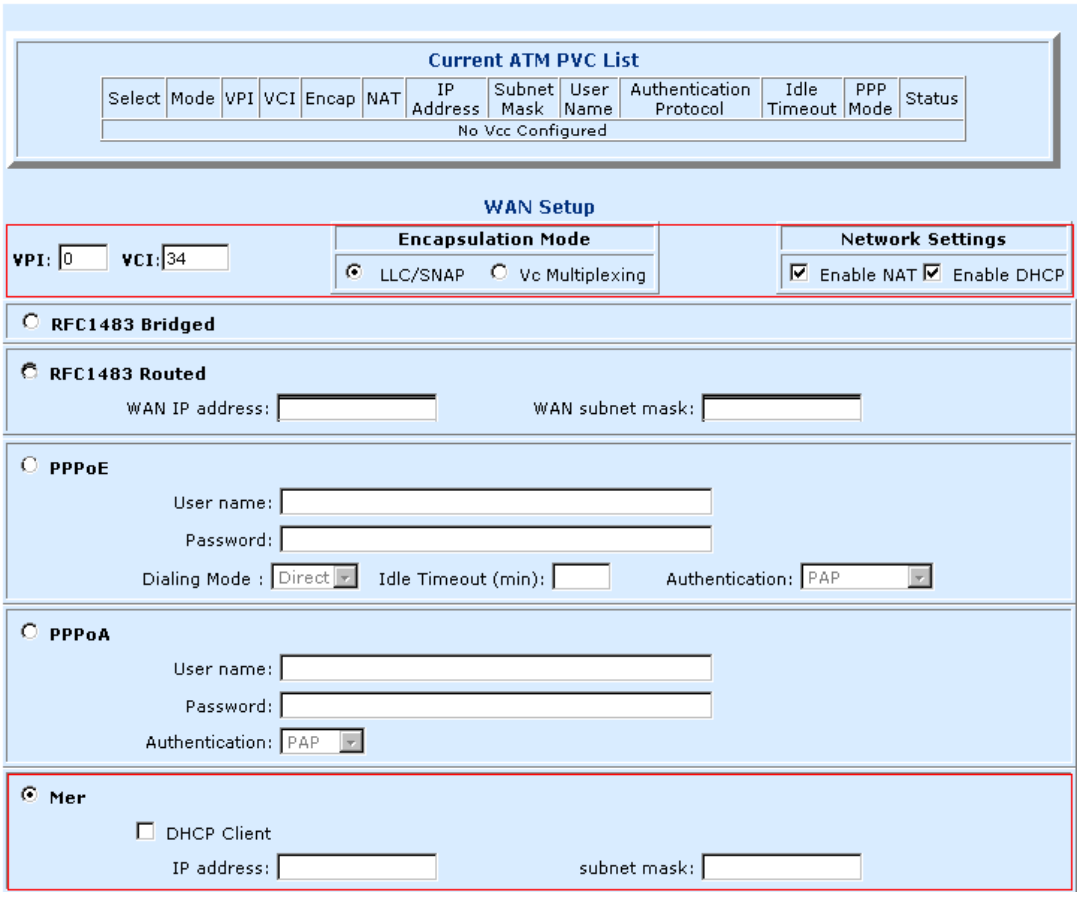


In the example above, a new PVC with VPI:0 and VCI:34, is created for PPPoA mode.

4.4.5 MER

MAC Encapsulation Routing (MER) enables the router to route IP addresses on the RFC 1483 bridged link. NAPT function is supported to allow multiple private IP addresses on the LAN to share a public IP address.

To set up MER service, configure the common fields, and then enter the IP Address and Subnet Mask under the MER section of the screen. Click on the Add button to add the entry.



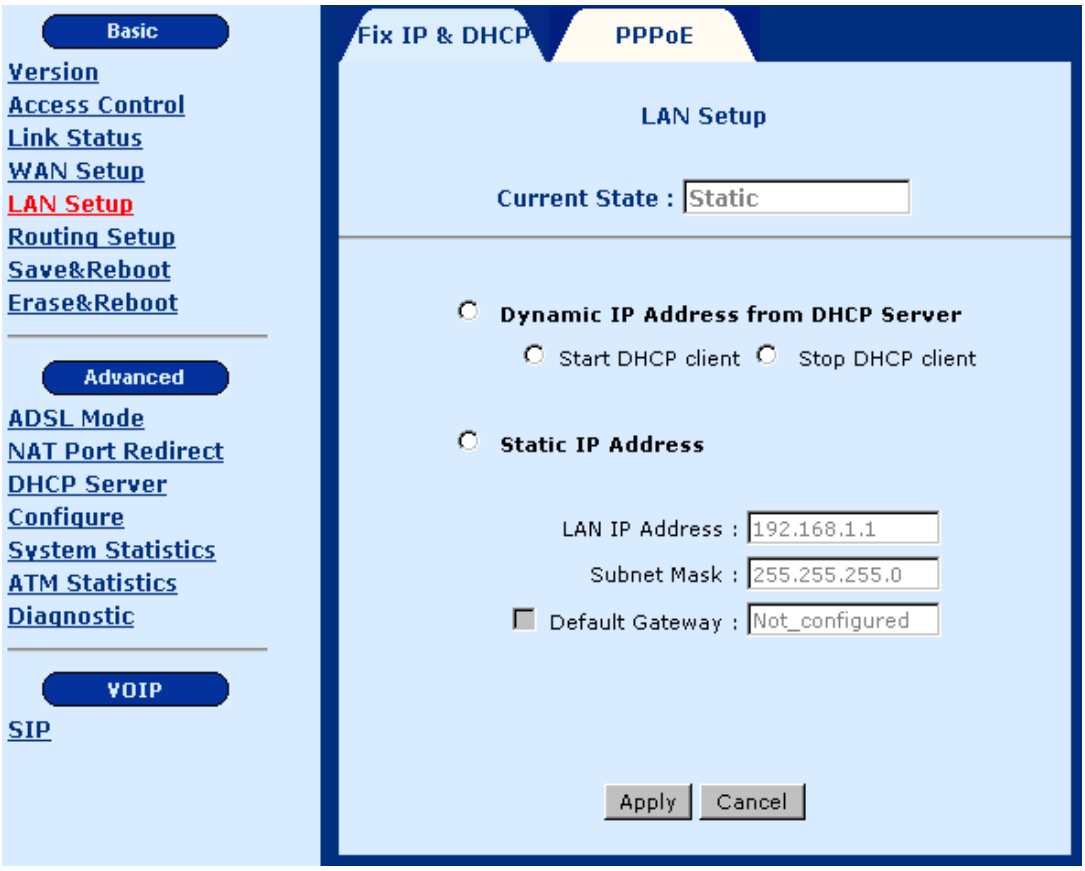
In the example above, a new PVC with VPI:0 and VCI:34, is created for MER mode. The IP Address is assigned through the DHCP protocol.

4.5 LAN IP Address

The default LAN IP address is 192.168.1.1. Click on **LAN Setup** from the menu bar to configure the LAN IP address. Type the **LAN IP address** and **subnet mask**. Click on **Apply** to submit the settings. When the new IP address is applied, Web browser access will be interrupted. Use the new IP address to log in.

4.5.1 Fixed IP and DHCP

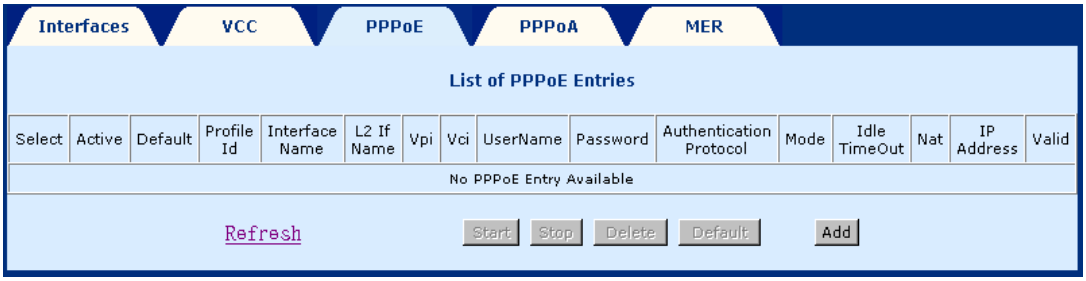
To configure IP address, select LAN Setup and provide the required parameters. Then click on **Apply**.



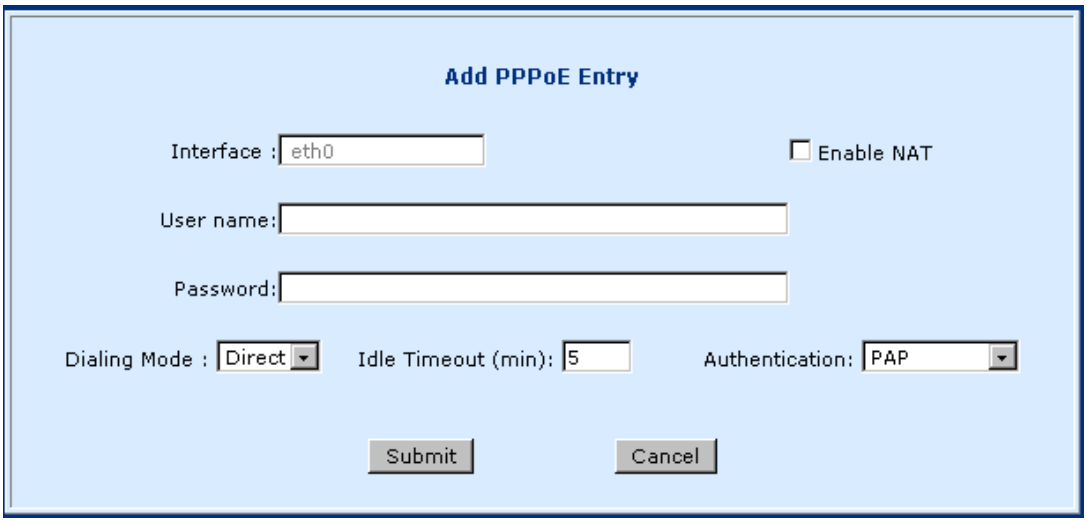
Start/Stop DHCP client	Select the appropriate box.
LAN IP Address	Enter the LAN IP address.
Subnet Mask	The subnet mask of the IP network.
Default Gateway	First select, then input if required.

4.5.2 PPPoE

To configure, Click on on the **PPPoE** tab. The following screen is displayed.



Click on Add for a new PPPoE entry.

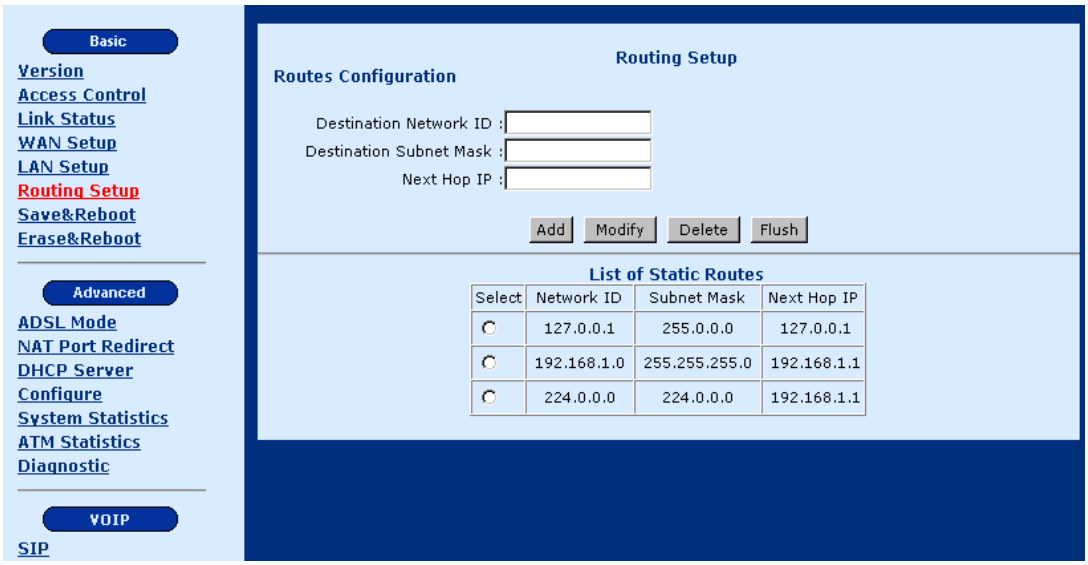


Enter the required parameters. Then click on **Submit**.

User name	Enter the user name.
Password	Enter the password.
Enable NAT	Click in the box, if required.
Dialing Mode	Select auto or direct.
Idle Timeout (Min)	Input number of minutes.
Authentication	Select the authentication type.

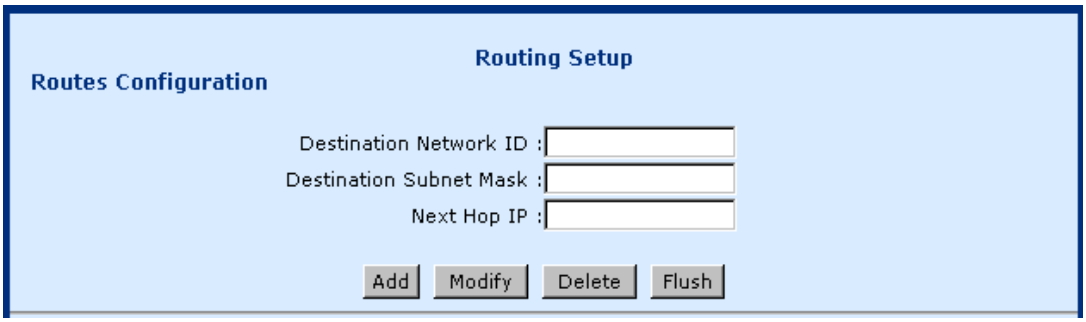
4.6 Routing

Click on **Routing Setup** from the menu bar to configure the routing functions. Routing functions include RIP and static routing. You can display the RIP information by clicking on the **RIP information** button.



4.6.1 Static route configuration

The Routes Configuration field allows you to add, modify, and delete a static route. Up to 20 static route entries can be added.



Add:

To add a static route complete the following steps:

STEP 1: Click on **Routing Setup** from the menu bar.

STEP 2: Enter parameters for **Destination Network ID**, **Subnet Mask**, and **Next Hop IP**.

STEP 3: Click on the **ADD** button.

Modify:

To modify a static route complete the following steps:

STEP 1: Select the entry you wish to modify from the List of Static Routes.

STEP 2: Change the parameters.

STEP 3: Click on the **Modify** button.

Delete:

To delete a static route complete the following steps:

STEP 1: Select the entry you wish to delete from the List of Static Routes

STEP 2: Click on the **Delete** button.

Flush:

To delete all routing entries configured by user, complete the following steps:

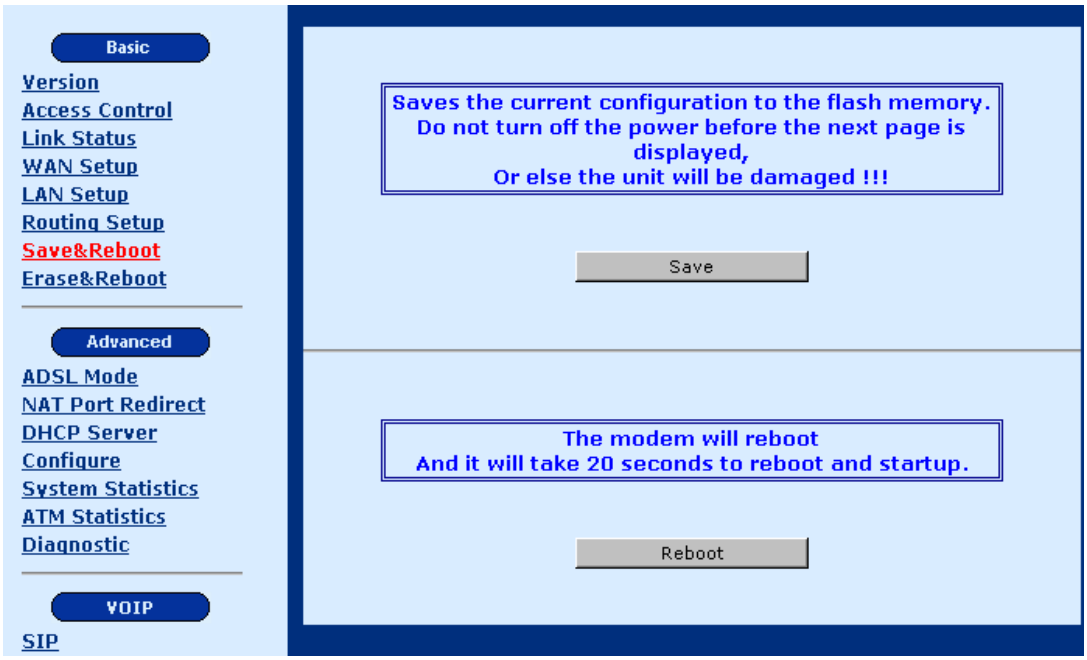
STEP 1: Select the entry you wish to flush from the List of Static Routes

STEP 2: Click on the **Flush** button.

Note: The Default route obtained from DHCP or PPP will also be deleted.

4.7 Save

To save the settings to flash memory, click on **Save & Reboot** from the menu bar. In the main window, click on **Save**.

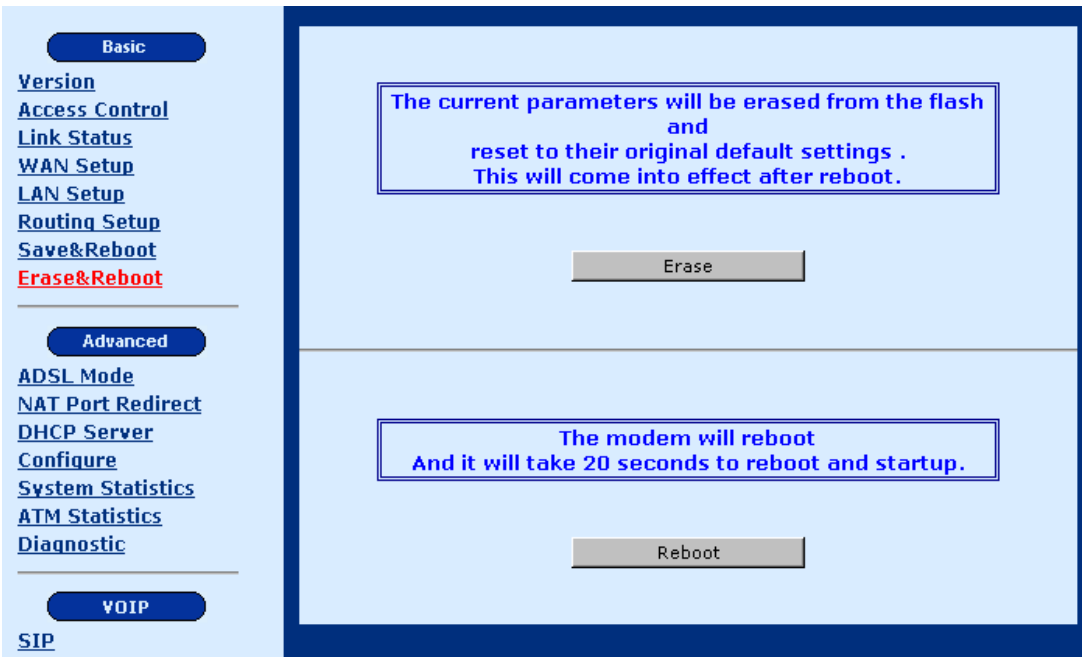


4.8 Reboot

To reboot the router, click on **Save & Reboot** from the menu bar. In the main window, click on **Reboot**.

4.9 Retrieve default settings

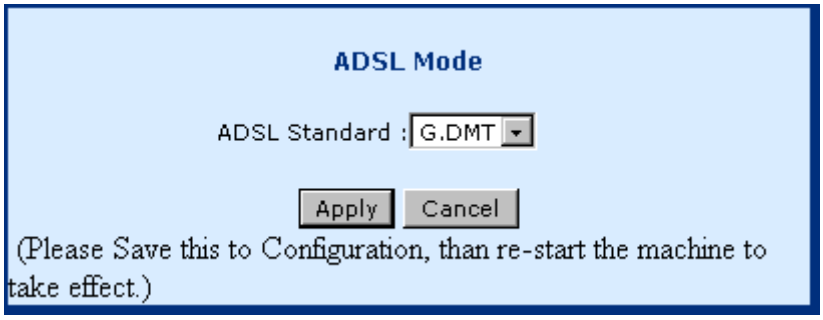
To retrieve the default settings, click on **Erase & Reboot** from the menu bar. In the main window, click on **Erase**.



Chapter 5 Advanced Configuration

5.1 ADSL Mode

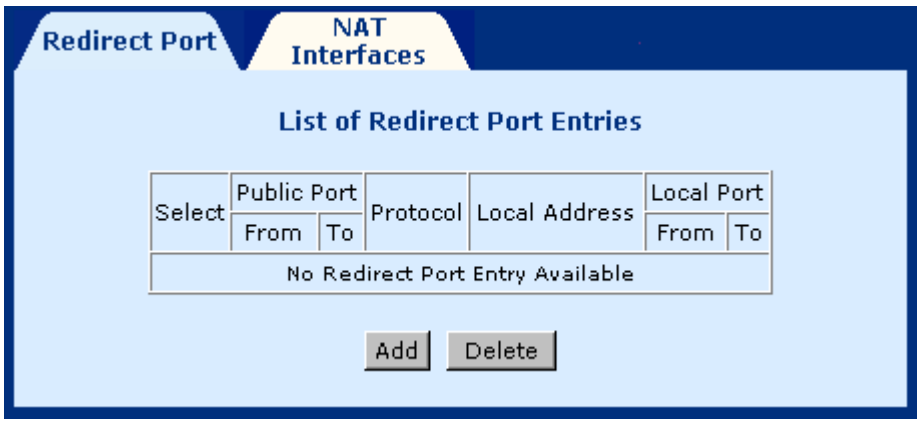
There are four ADSL modes: MULTI, ANSI, G.DMT, and G.LITE. The default ADSL mode is G.DMT. MULTI mode enables the device to auto-adjust its mode to match the remote Central Office (CO) DSL Access Multiplexer (DSLAM). Specify an ADSL mode, then click on the Apply button to submit the settings.



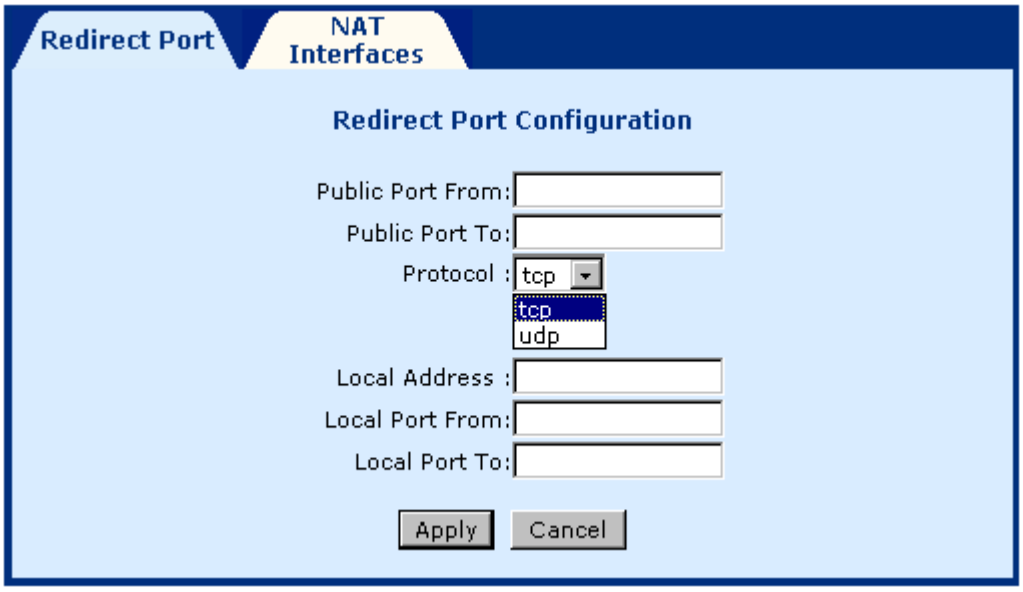
5.2 NAT Port Redirect

Port Range Mapping is used to set up the virtual server. A virtual server has two access ports: public and private. The public port is the open port where the Internet users access the virtual server. The private port is the port on the LAN at which the virtual server is really accessed. The public port is translated to the local port to access to the virtual server. Follow the steps below to configure Static NAT Mapping:

STEP 1: Click on the **NAT Port Redirect** tab on the Advanced menu.



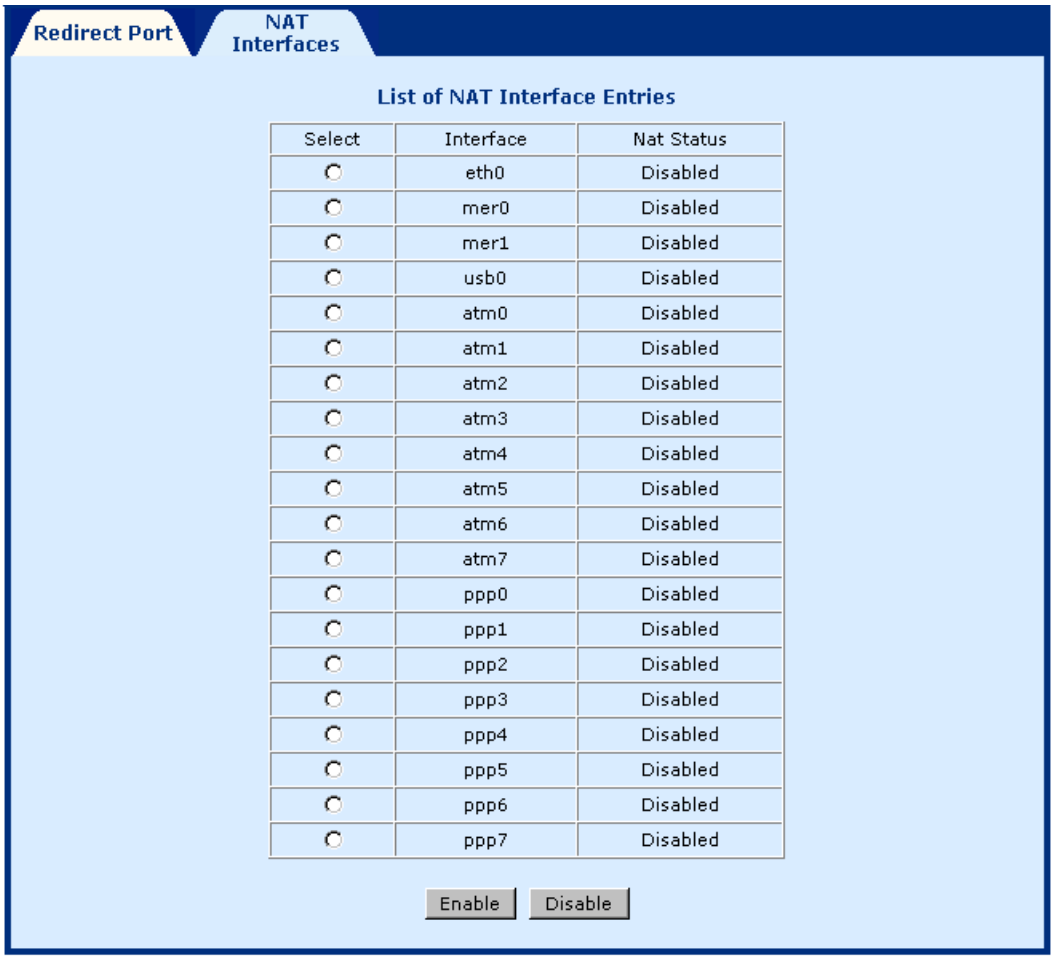
STEP 2: Click on **Add** to add a port range mapping entry.



Step 3: Fill out the fields and click on **Apply** to submit the settings.

Field	Description
Public Port From /Public Port To	Enter the public port range. These ports will be mapped or redirected to the local ports of the virtual on the LAN. Internet users access the virtual server via the public port.
Protocol	Specify the protocol: TCP or UDP.
Local Address	Enter the IP address of the virtual server on the LAN.
Local Port From/Local Port To	Enter the Local port range of the virtual server on the LAN.

5.2.1 NAT Interfaces



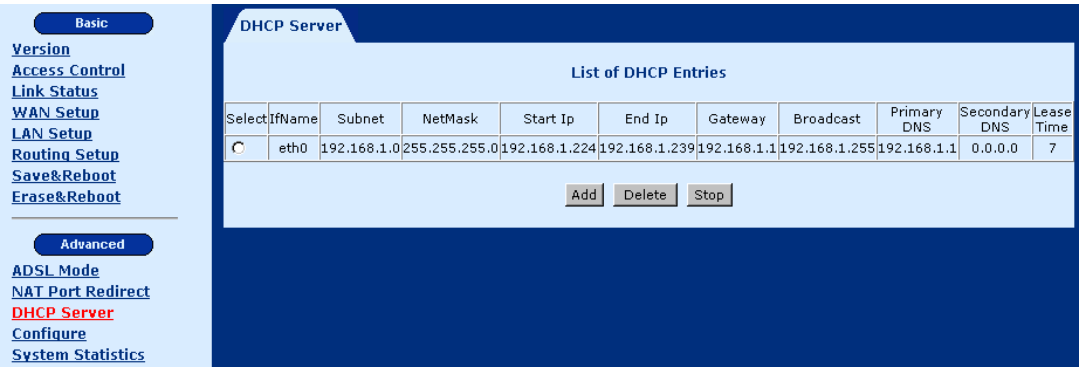
To enable or disable NAT interfaces, select an interface and click on **Enable** or **Disable**.

5.3 DHCP Server

The Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) provides a centralized approach to allocating IP addresses. It allows IP addresses to be dynamically assigned on an as needed basis, from a pool of addresses. The DHCP server is disabled by factory default.

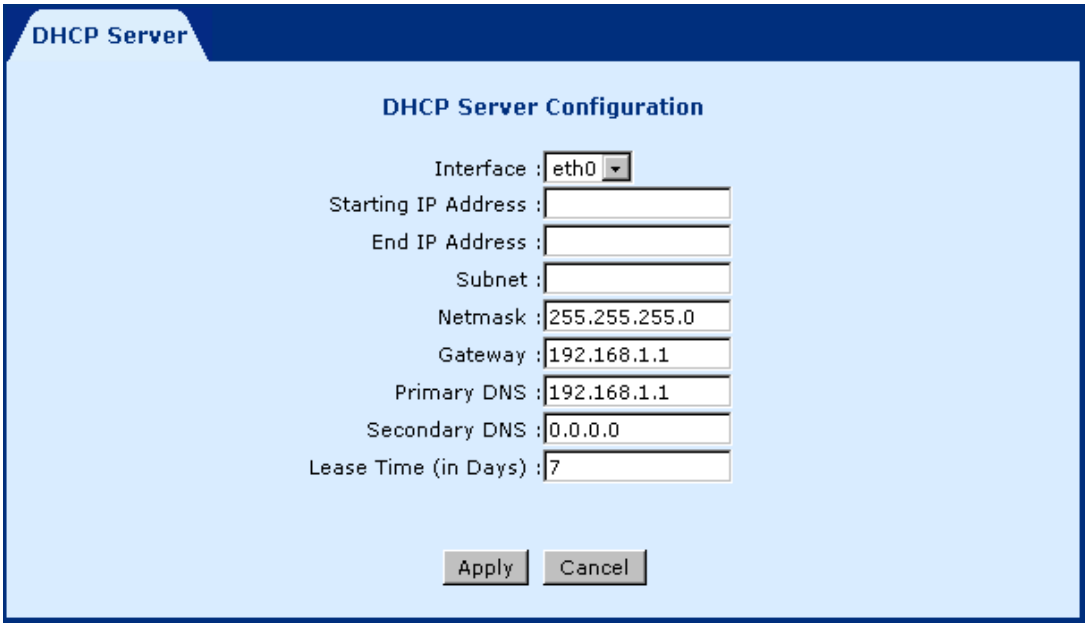
5.3.1 Enabling DHCP

STEP 1: Click on **DHCP** from the menu bar.



STEP 2: Create a DHCP entry by clicking on the **ADD** button

STEP 3: Fill out the following parameters, and then click on **Apply** to submit the settings.



- **Interface: eth0.** This configures the interface that will provide the DHCP function. By factory default, the entry for interface eth0 is defined with the gateway address 192.168.1.1, and DNS address 192.168.1.1.
- **Starting IP Address:** The first IP address of the address pool in the DHCP server. Note the IP address should be in the same subnet as the router's LAN IP address.
- **End IP Address:** The last IP address of the address pool in the DHCP server. Note the IP address should be in the same subnet as the router's LAN IP address.
- **Netmask:** The subnet mask of the IP network
- **Gateway:** The gateway IP address
- **Primary DNS:** The IP address of the Domain Name Server
- **Secondary DNS:**
- **Lease Time (in Days):** Upon login, the remote workstation will obtain an IP address. This field defines the period of time that the workstation can use this IP address to access the Internet.

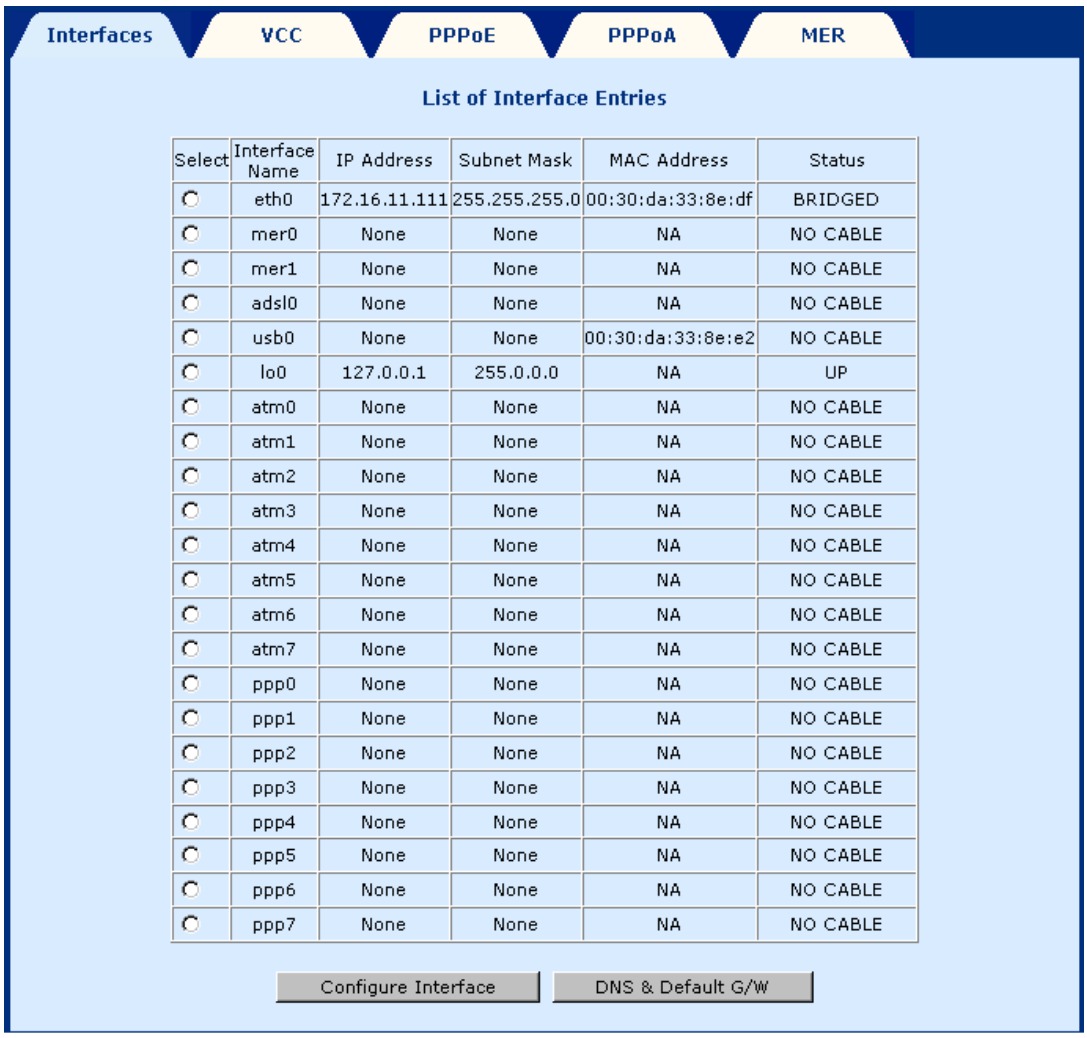
5.3.2 Deleting a DHCP Entry

STEP 1: Click on **DHCP** from the menu bar.

STEP 2: Choose a DHCP entry, and click on **Delete**.

5.4 Configure

From the Configure page, you can configure LAN and WAN interfaces, VCC, PPPoE, PPPoA, and DNS & Default Gateway.


Interfaces
VCC
PPPoE
PPPoA
MER
List of Interface Entries
Select
Interface Name
IP Address
Subnet Mask
MAC Address
Status
eth0 172.16.11.111 255.255.255.0 00:30:da:33:8e:df BRIDGED
mer0 None None NA NO CABLE
mer1 None None NA NO CABLE
adsl0 None None NA NO CABLE
usb0 None None 00:30:da:33:8e:e2 NO CABLE
lo0 127.0.0.1 255.0.0.0 NA UP
atm0 None None NA NO CABLE
atm1 None None NA NO CABLE
atm2 None None NA NO CABLE
atm3 None None NA NO CABLE
atm4 None None NA NO CABLE
atm5 None None NA NO CABLE
atm6 None None NA NO CABLE
atm7 None None NA NO CABLE
ppp0 None None NA NO CABLE
ppp1 None None NA NO CABLE
ppp2 None None NA NO CABLE
ppp3 None None NA NO CABLE
ppp4 None None NA NO CABLE
ppp5 None None NA NO CABLE
ppp6 None None NA NO CABLE
ppp7 None None NA NO CABLE
Configure Interface
DNS & Default G/W

5.4.1 Configure Interface

To configure an interface, select it by clicking in the Select button on the left of the screen. Then click on the **Configure Interface** button at the bottom of the screen. Note the following:

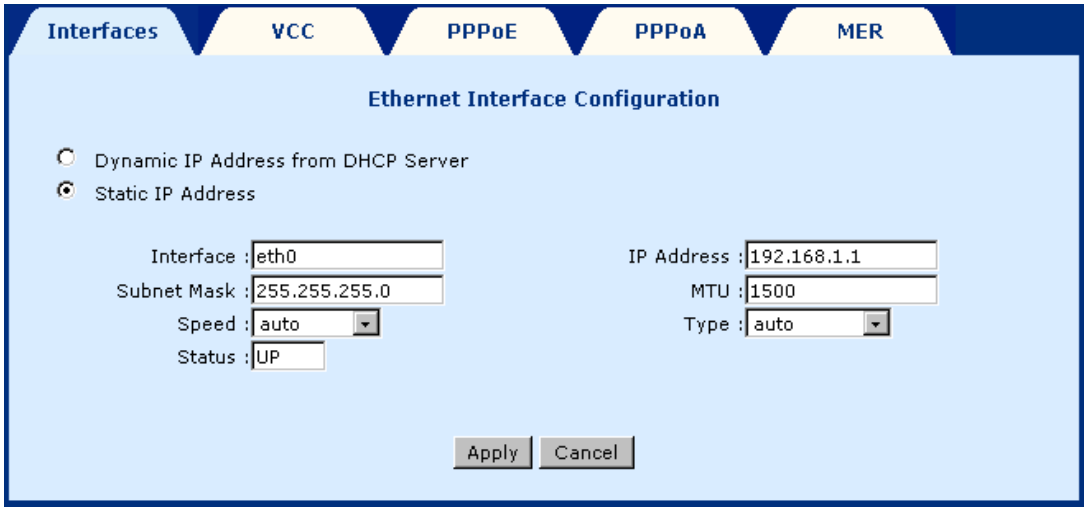
Interfaces:

- **eth0** displays the LAN port status.
- **mer0** displays the interface configured for MER.
- **lo0** is the loopback interface. When an OAM loopback is performed, the status field displays Up.
- **atm0 to atm7** display the interfaces configured for RFC1483 Bridged mode or RFC 1483 Routed mode.
- **pppo to ppp7** display the interfaces configured for PPPoE or PPPoA.

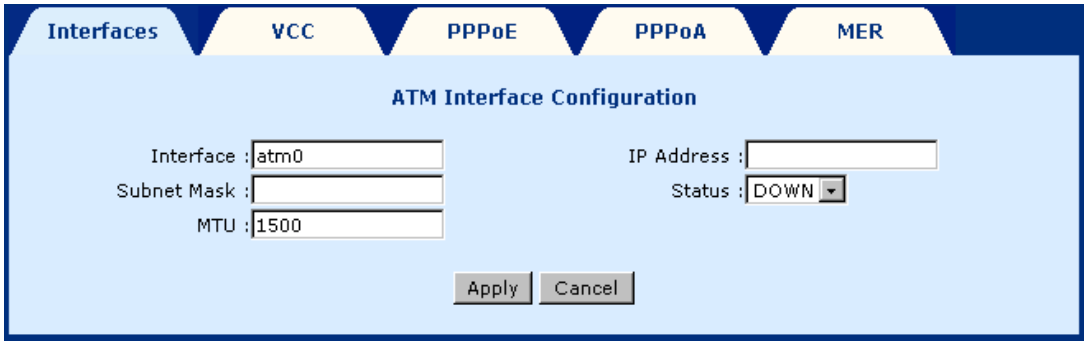
Parameters:

- **Interface:** The name of the interface currently selected.
- **IP address:** The IP address of the selected interface.
- **Subnet Mask:** The subnet mask of the selected interface.
- **MAC address:** The MAC address of the Ethernet interface. Other interfaces all display N/A (not available).
- **Status:** Up and Down. When an interface displays **Down**, the system will not attempt to transmit messages through that interface. When it displays **Up**, messages can be transmitted through the interface.

The following screen appears if you select eth0 and click on the Configure Interface button.



The following screen appears if you select atm0.

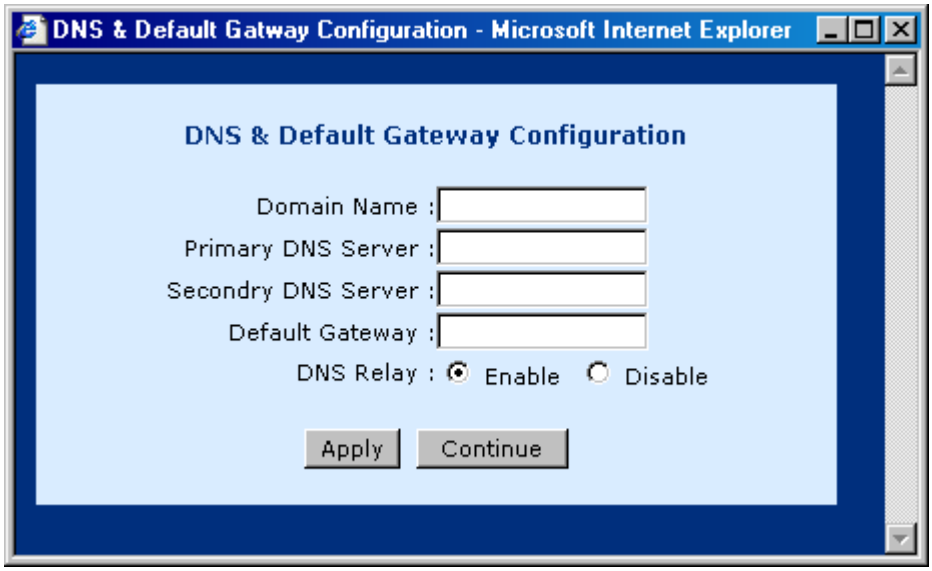


5.4.2 DNS & Default Gateway:

To configure the DNS and default gateway, complete the following steps:

STEP 1: Click on **Configure** in the menu bar.

STEP 2: Click on **DNS and default gateway** at the bottom of the configuration page.



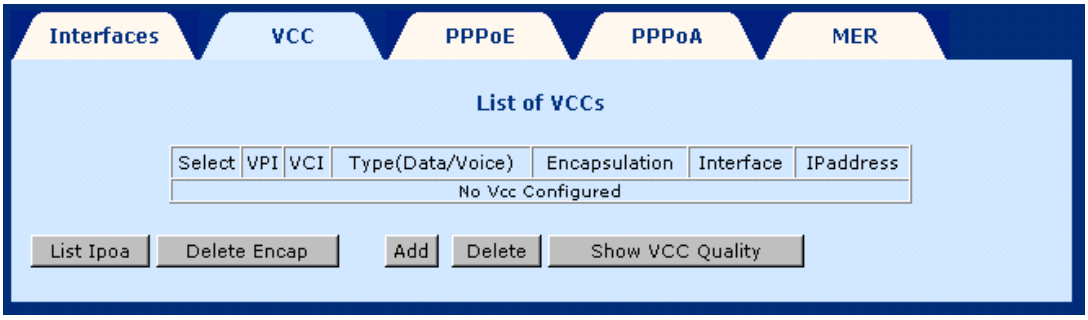
STEP 3: Complete the fields below:

- Domain Name: user-defined
- Primary DNS server: Enter the primary server IP address.
- Secondary DNS server: Enter the secondary server IP address that will be used in the event that the primary server IP address fails or is not available
- Default Gateway: The gateway IP address of the IP network

STEP 4: Submit the settings by clicking on **Apply**.

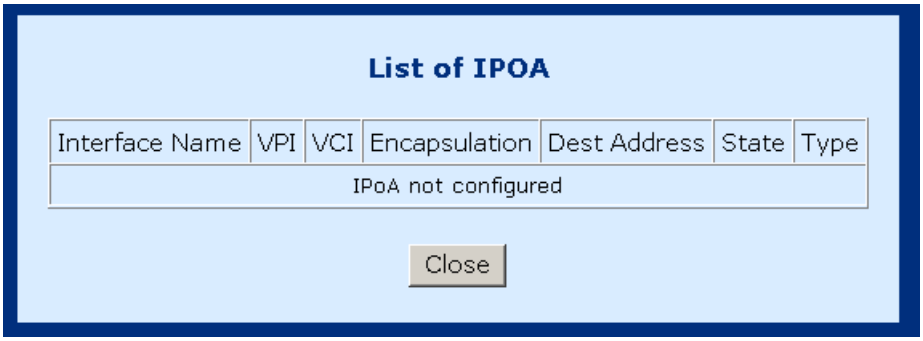
5.5 VCC

This screen lists all current VCC entries. From this screen, you can also: List IPoA, Delete Encapsulation, Add a VCC, Delete a VCC, and Show VCC quality.



5.5.1 List IPoA

To list IP over ATM information click on the **List IPoA** button at the bottom of the screen.



5.5.2 Delete Encapsulation

To delete encapsulation, select a VCC entry, then click on the **Delete Encap** button.

5.5.3 Add a VCC

To add a VCC entry, complete the following steps:

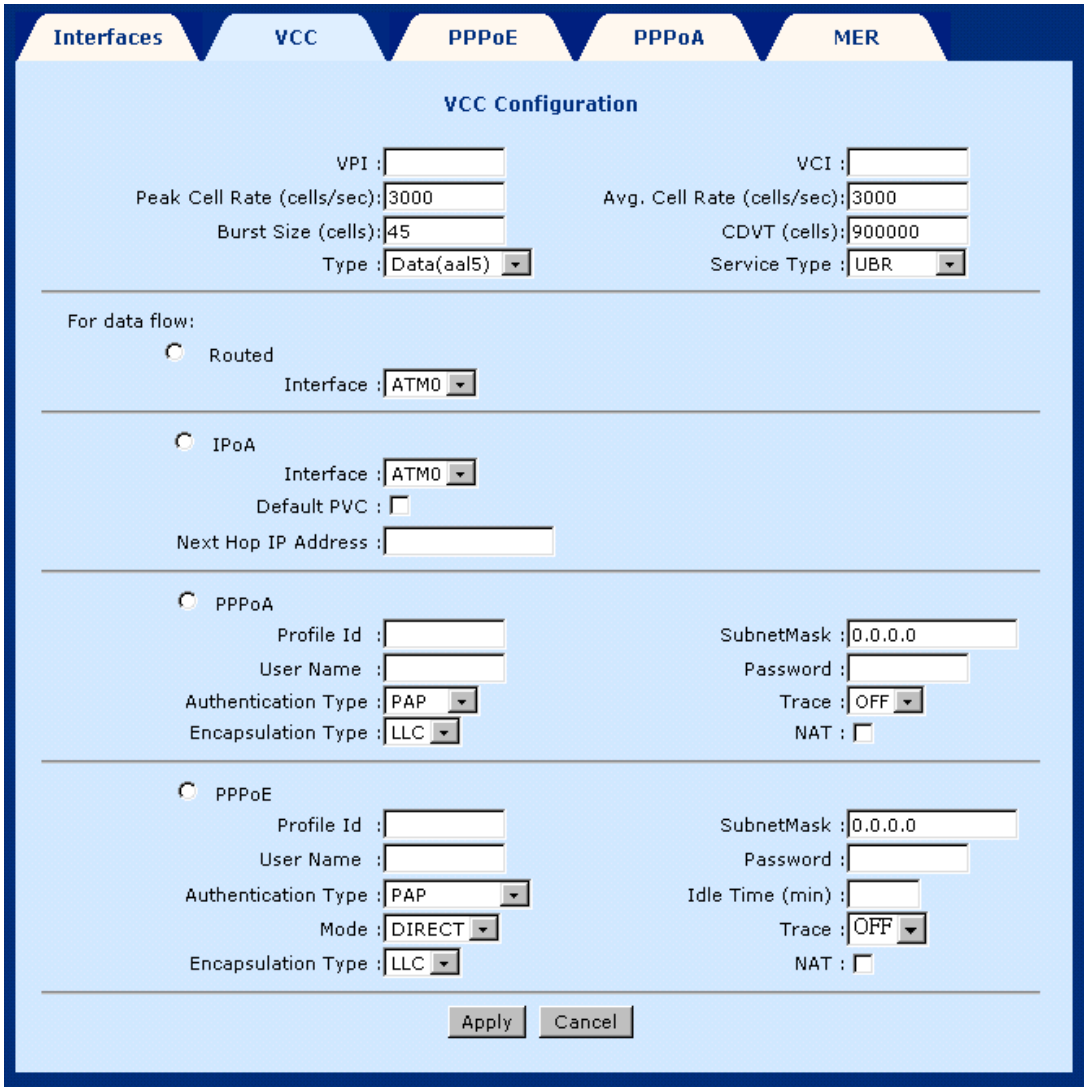
STEP 1: Click on the Add VCC button. The VCC screen will appear.

STEP 2: Enter values for the parameters (explained below).

STEP 3: Click on the **Apply** button at the bottom of the page.

Field	Description
vpi:	Virtual Path Identifier (VPI) that identifies this ATM connection. The vpi is integer numbers which can range from 0 to 4095.
vci:	Virtual Channel Identifier (VCI) that identifies this ATM connection. The vci is an integer number which can range from 0 to 65,535.
Peak Cell rate (cells/sec):	Defines the fastest rate a user can send cells to the network. It is expressed in units of cells per second.
Average Cell rate (cells/sec):	Defines the maximum sustainable/average rate a user can send cells to the network. It is expressed in cells per second. This specifies the bandwidth utilization. This value must always be less than or equal to the Peak Cell Rate.
Burst size (cells):	Maximum number of cells the user can send at the peak rate in a burst, within a sustainable rate.
CDVT (cells):	Constrains the number of cells the user can send to the network at the maximum line rate.
Type:	Select data or voice

Field	Description
Service Type: **cbr** Constant Bit Rate:	Supports real-time applications requiring a fixed amount of bandwidth. The applications produce data at regular intervals such as a video stream. The user can specify how much bandwidth they wish to reserve.
rtvbr Real Time Variable Bit Rate:	Supports time-sensitive applications such as voice. In these applications the rate at which cells arrive are varied.
Nrtvbr Non Real Time Variable Bit Rate:	Supports applications that have no constraints on delay and delay variation, but still have variable-rate and burst traffic characteristics.
Ubr Unspecified Bit Rate:	Best effort service that does not require tightly constrained delay and delay variation. UBR provides no specific quality of service or guaranteed throughput.



5.5.4 Delete a VCC

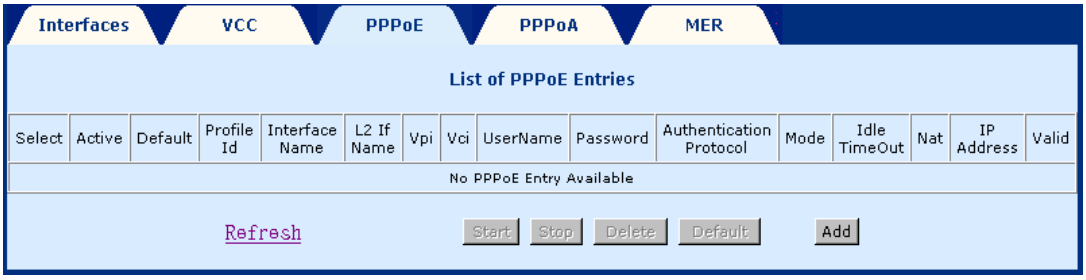
To delete a VCC entry, select the entry from the list of VCCs, then click on the **Delete** button.

5.5.5 Show VCC quality

To view information regarding the VCC quality, click on the **Show VCC Quality** button.

5.5.6 PPPoE

The PPPoE page is accessed by clicking on **Configure** in the Advanced menu bar. To start, stop, delete, or set as default a PPPoE entry, first select the entry from the List of PPPoE entries, and then click on the corresponding button at the bottom of the page.

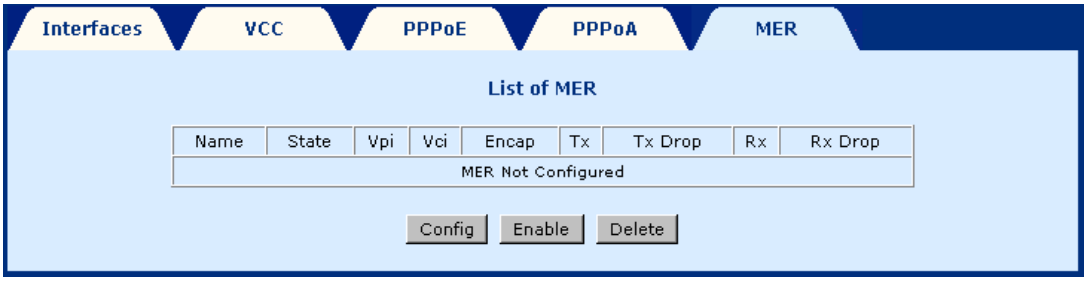


5.5.7 PPPoA

The PPPoA page can be accessed by clicking on **Configure** in the Advanced menu bar. To start, stop, delete, or set as default a PPPoA entry, first select the entry from the List of PPPoA entries, and then click on the corresponding button at the bottom of the page.

5.5.8 MER

The MER page can be accessed by clicking on **Configure** in the Advanced menu bar. To configure, enable, or delete a MER entry, first select the entry from the List of MER entries, then click on the corresponding button at the bottom of the page.



Chapter 6 Performance Monitoring

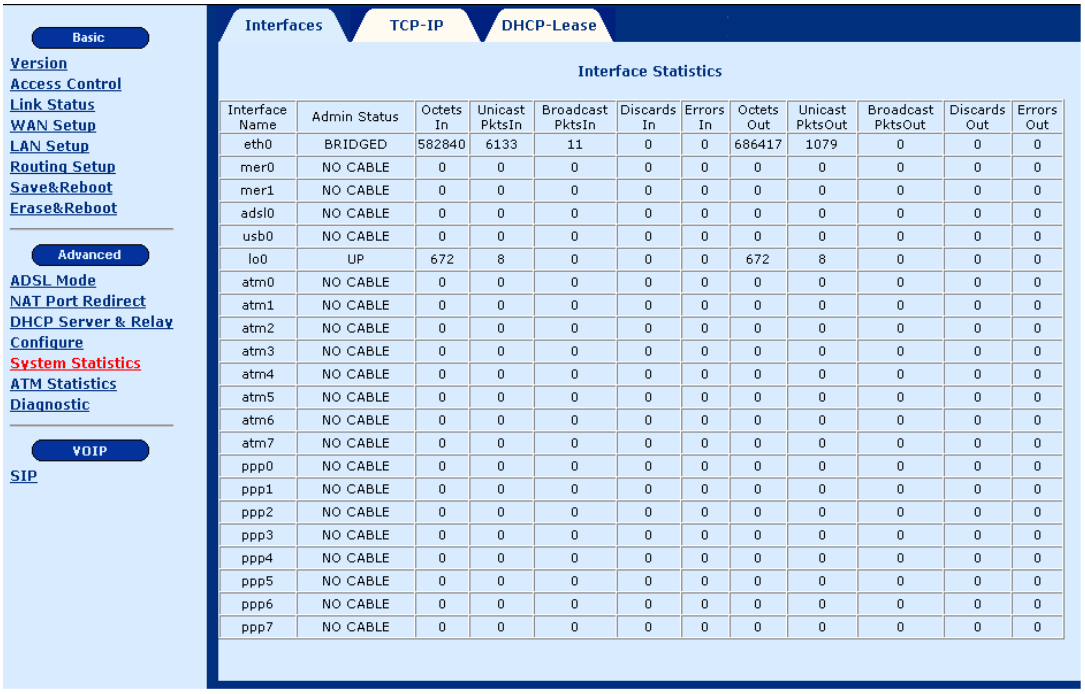
6.1 System Statistics

To view the system statistics, click on the **System Statistics** button located near the bottom of the menu-bar. Statistics are recorded regarding Interfaces, TCP-IP, and DHCP-Lease.

6.1.1 Interface Statistics

To display the interface statistics, click on the **Interface** tab, located at the top-left of the System Statistics screen. The Interface Statistics page displays statistics for all interfaces. The following information is displayed:

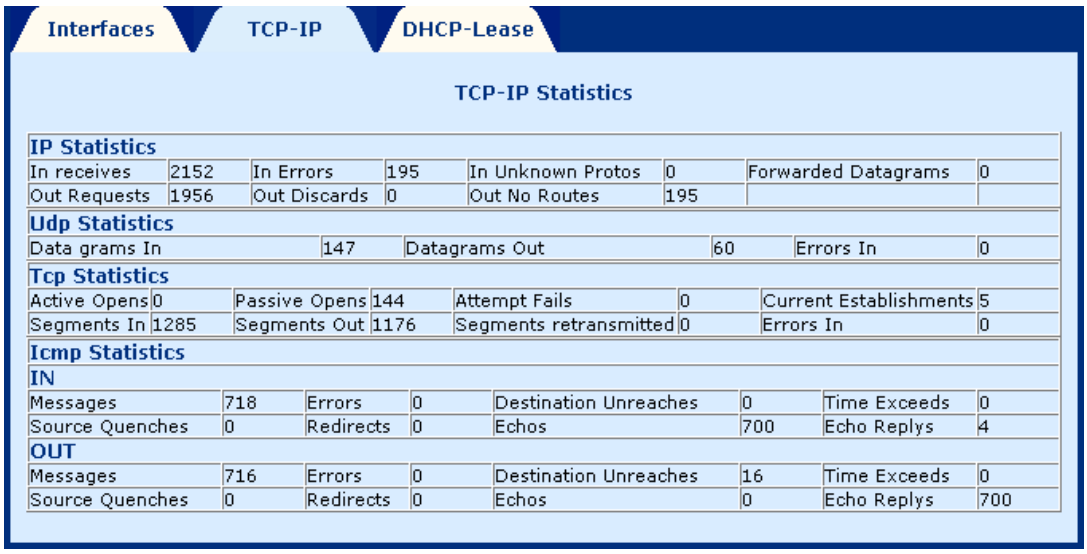
Field	Description
Interface Name	The name of the interface
Admin Status	Indicates whether the interface is Up or Down
Octets In	The number of Octets (bytes) received
Unicast PktsIn	The number of unicast packets received
Broadcast PktsIn	The number of broadcast packets received
Discards In	The number of packets received that were discarded
Errors In	The number of inward errors
Octets Out	The number of Octets (bytes) transmitted
Unicast PktsOut	The number of unicast packets transmitted
Broadcast PktsOut	The number of broadcast packets transmitted
Discards Out	The number of packets transmitted that were discarded
Errors Out	The number of outward errors



Interface Name	Admin Status	Octets In	Unicast PktsIn	Broadcast PktsIn	Discards In	Errors In	Octets Out	Unicast PktsOut	Broadcast PktsOut	Discards Out	Errors Out
eth0	BRIDGED	582840	6133	11	0	0	686417	1079	0	0	0
mer0	NO CABLE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
mer1	NO CABLE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
adsl0	NO CABLE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
usb0	NO CABLE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
lo0	UP	672	8	0	0	0	672	8	0	0	0
atm0	NO CABLE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
atm1	NO CABLE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
atm2	NO CABLE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
atm3	NO CABLE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
atm4	NO CABLE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
atm5	NO CABLE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
atm6	NO CABLE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
atm7	NO CABLE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ppp0	NO CABLE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ppp1	NO CABLE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ppp2	NO CABLE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ppp3	NO CABLE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ppp4	NO CABLE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ppp5	NO CABLE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ppp6	NO CABLE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ppp7	NO CABLE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

6.1.2 TCP/IP

To view TCP/IP statistics click on the **TCP-IP** tab at the top of the System Statistics page. The TCP-IP page displays the IP statistics, UDP statistics, TCP statistics, and ICMP statistics.



IP Statistics							
In receives	2152	In Errors	195	In Unknown Protos	0	Forwarded Datagrams	0
Out Requests	1956	Out Discards	0	Out No Routes	195		

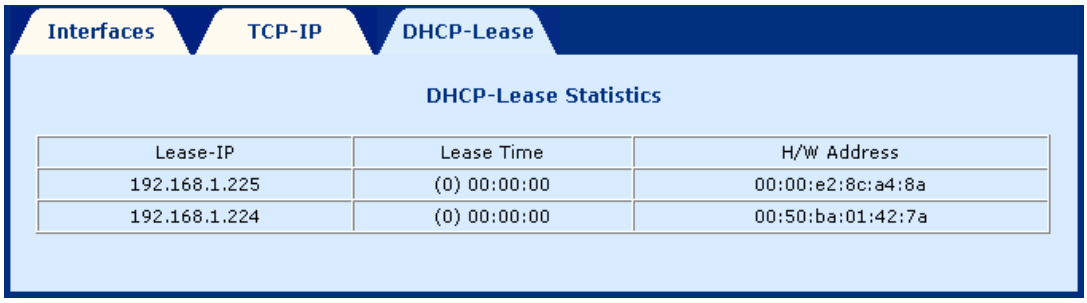
Udp Statistics					
Data grams In	147	Datagrams Out	60	Errors In	0

Tcp Statistics							
Active Opens	0	Passive Opens	144	Attempt Fails	0	Current Establishments	5
Segments In	1285	Segments Out	1176	Segments retransmitted	0	Errors In	0

Icmp Statistics							
IN							
Messages	718	Errors	0	Destination Unreaches	0	Time Exceeds	0
Source Quenches	0	Redirects	0	Echos	700	Echo Replys	4
OUT							
Messages	716	Errors	0	Destination Unreaches	16	Time Exceeds	0
Source Quenches	0	Redirects	0	Echos	0	Echo Replys	700

6.1.3 DHCP-Lease

To view TCP-IP statistics click on the **DHCP-Lease** tab at the top of the System Statistics page. The DHCP-Lease page shows the PCs that obtained an IP address from the DHCP pool.

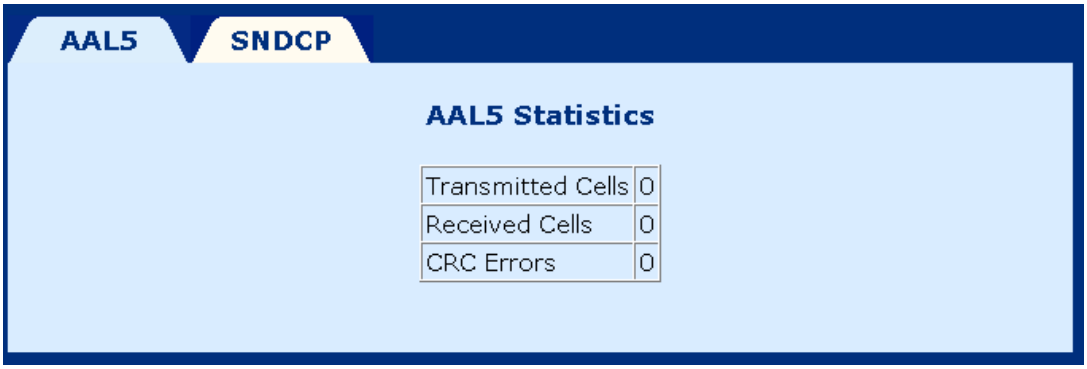


6.2 ATM statistics

Click on **ATM Statistics** on the menu-bar to display the ATM Statistics. The ATM Statistics page monitors information for AAL5 and Encapsulation.

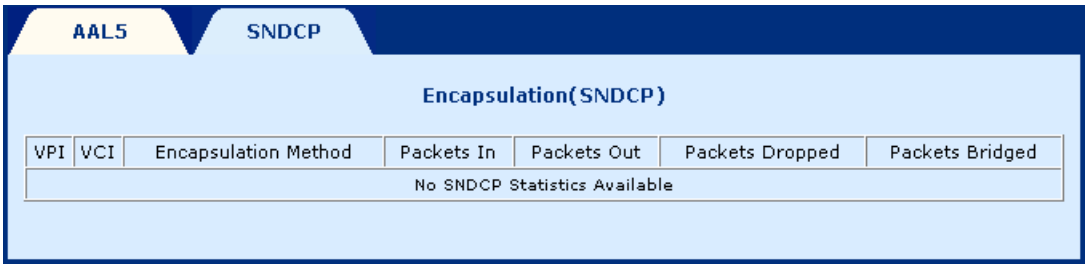
6.2.1 AAL5

The AAL5 page shows the AAl5 statistics.



6.2.2 Encapsulation

Click on the **SNDCP** (Sub-Network Dependency Convergency Protocol) tab to display encapsulation statistics. This page displays the VCs that are running.



Chapter 7 Diagnostics

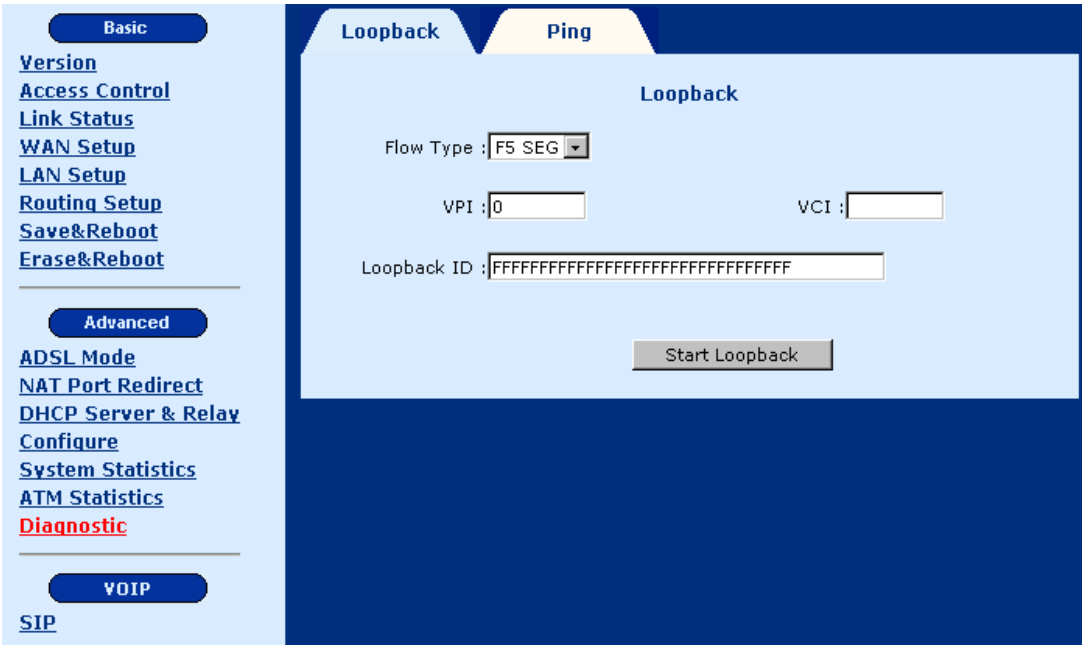
To access the Diagnostics screen, click on the **Diagnostics** button, which is located on the menu bar. The Diagnostics screen has two test functions: OAM Loopback and Ping test.

7.1 OAM Loopback

STEP 1: Click on the **Diagnostics** button, on the menu bar.

STEP 2: Click on the **Loopback** tab on the Diagnostics screen.

STEP 3: Enter the following information to run the OAM loopback:



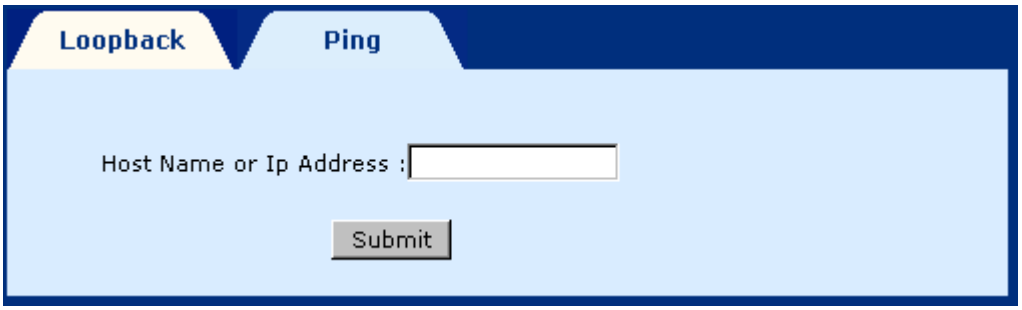
- Flow type: F5 SEG (Segment to Segment) and F5 ETE (End-to-End). The **SEG** loopback is from ATUR to DSLAM. The **ETE** loopback is from ATUR to the ISP RAS.
- VPI and VCI: Specify the virtual channel that will run the OAM loopback.
- Loopback ID: Type the loopback pattern for the loopback

STEP 4: Click on the **Start Loopback** button at the bottom of the screen.

7.2 Ping

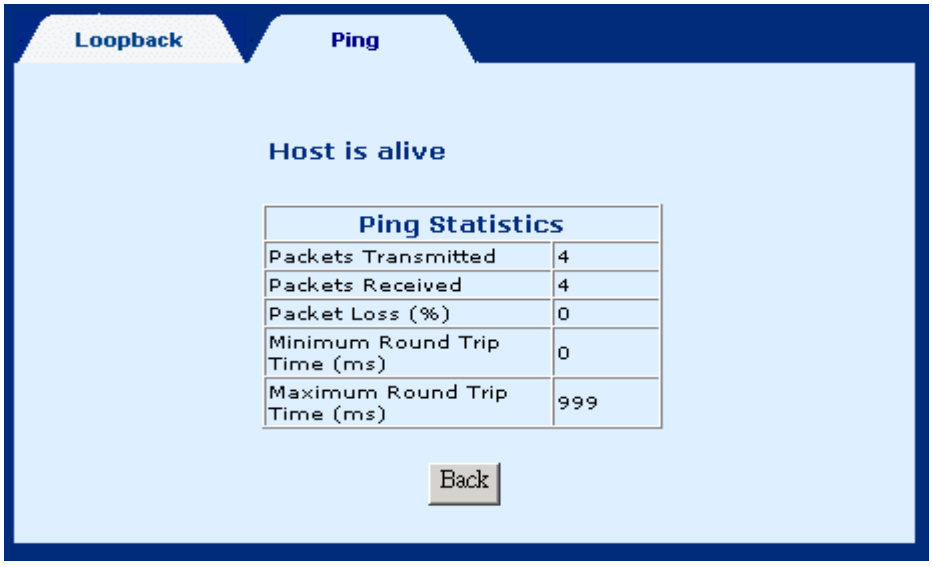
A Ping test is used to verify the status of a network connection after the RIP or static route function is enabled. Ping sends a request message to the host and waits for a return message. This diagnostic function can verify if the remote host is reachable. Ping can also measure the round-trip time to the remote host.

To access the Ping test screen, click on the **Ping** tab on the Diagnostics screen. Enter the **Host Name** or **IP address** of the remote terminal and click on **Submit** to start the ping and display the results.



The following is an example of the ping result. The information displayed is as follows:

Packets transmitted:	The number of packets that were transmitted.
Packets received:	The number of packets that were received.
Packets lost:	The number of packets lost (transmitted or received).
Minimum round trip time:	The fastest round-trip time.
Maximum round trip time:	The slowest round-trip time.



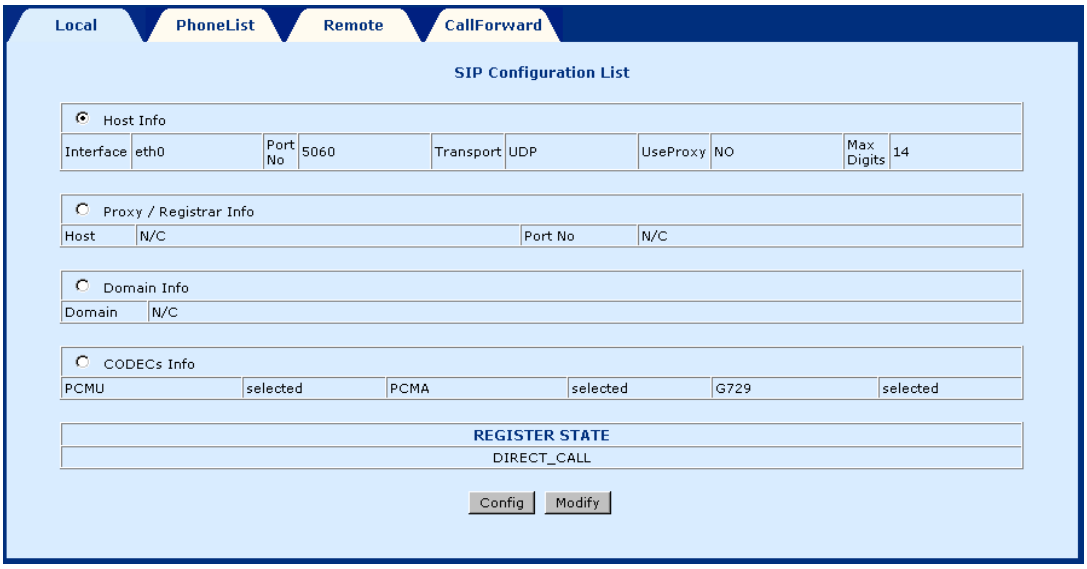
Chapter 8 SIP Configuration

SIP, the Session Initiation Protocol, is a signaling protocol for Internet conferencing, telephony, presence, events notification, and instant messaging. It is the Internet Engineering Task Force's (IETF's) standard for multimedia conferencing over IP. It is designed to address the functions of signaling and session management within a packet telephony network. Signaling allows call information to be carried across network boundaries. Session management provides the ability to control the attributes of an end-to-end call.

Session Initiation Protocol is a peer-to-peer protocol. There are four components in the SIP standard: User Agent (UA), Proxy Server, Registrar Server, and, Redirect Server. This document describes SIP User Agents and the call establishment between User Agents.

8.1 Introduction

The main SIP page appears when **SIP** is clicked on in the hyperlinks menu under VoIP. This is the first and the initial screen for SIP configuration. It lists configured SIP Parameters.

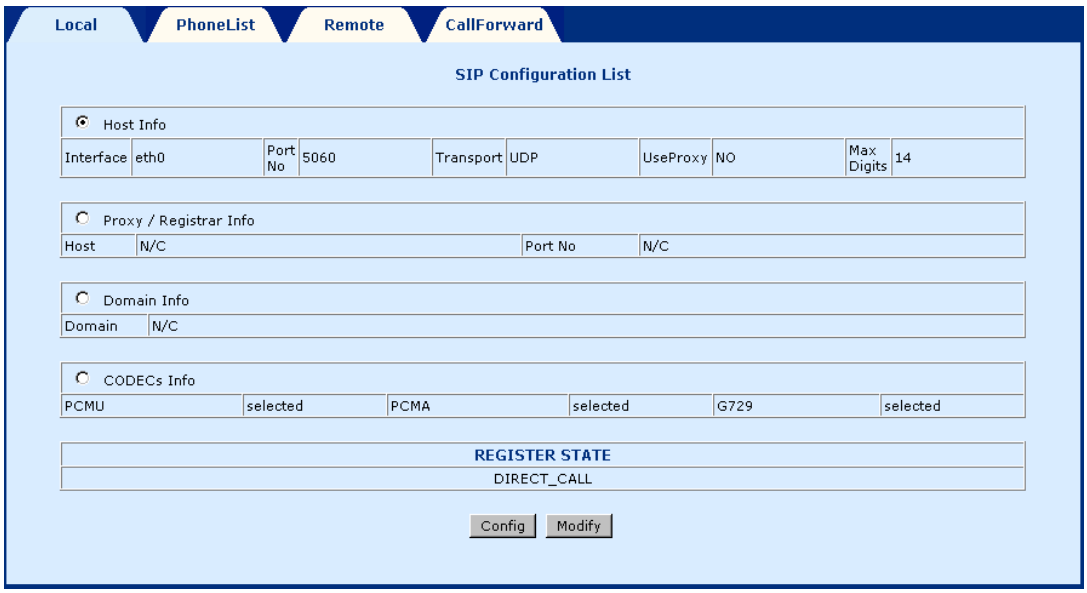


The screen allows performing the following actions. Their configurations are described in the following sections.

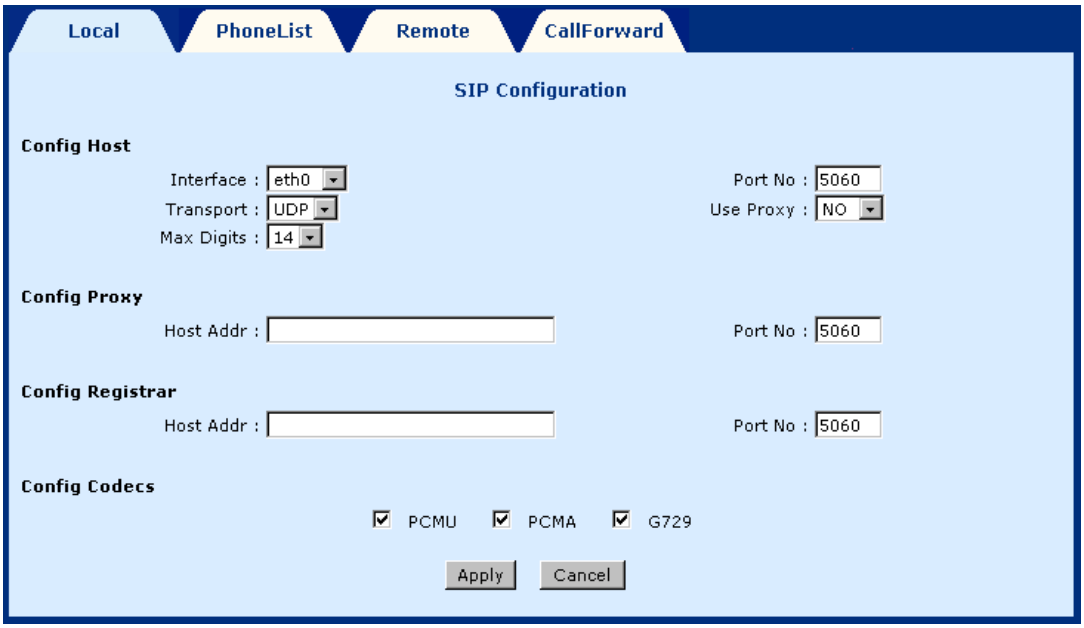
- Local
- PhoneList
- Remote
- CallForward

8.2 Local

The Local tab configures the local terminal parameters. The page displays the SIP Configuration List. To configure the local parameters, click on the **Config** button or **Modify** button. The Config button changes all the local parameters based on the default settings. The Modify button configures the parameters for the selected part.



The following screen appears when you select Config.



8.2.1 Config Host

This section configures the SIP host parameters:

- Interface: Choose an interface that the SIP host will receive the SIP messages.
- Port No: Port number of the user agent where it receives the SIP messages. The default port number is 5060.
- Transport: Choose the transport protocol. Presently only UDP is supported.
- Use Proxy: Choose **YES** if a Proxy or Registrar server will be used. Also, configure the Proxy Info and Registrar. Choose **No** if a Proxy/Registrar server will not be used. With this setting, the proxy and registrar information will be ignored.
- Max Digits: The limited maximum allowed digits.

8.2.2 Config Proxy

This section configures the proxy server IP address and port number. A proxy is an intermediary program that acts as both a server and a client for the purpose of making requests on behalf of other clients. Requests are serviced internally or transferred to other servers. A proxy interprets and, if necessary, rewrites a request message before forwarding it.

- Host Addr: IP address of the SIP proxy server, used for VoIP service.
- Port No: Port number of the SIP-Proxy server.

8.2.3 Config Registrar

This section configures the Registrar Server IP address and port number. A Registrar server accepts REGISTER requests. A registrar is typically collocated with a Proxy or Redirect server and may offer location services. The Registrar saves information about where a party can be found.

- Host Addr: IP address of the SIP registrar server, used for VoIP service.
- Port No: Port number of the registrar where it will receive all the SIP messages. The default port number is 5060.

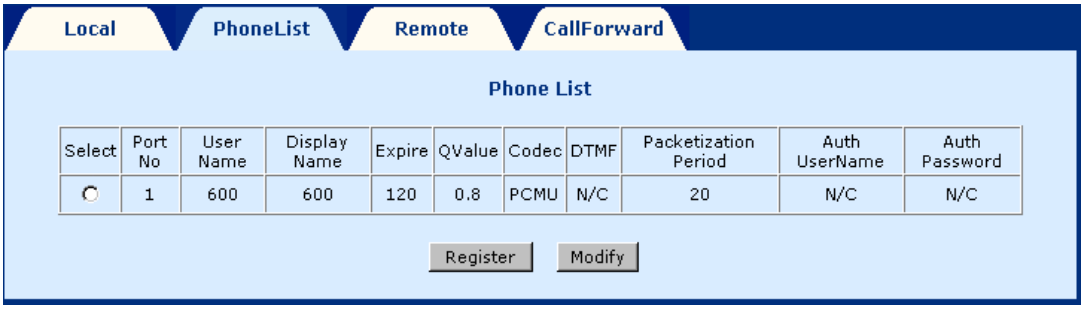
8.2.4 Config Codecs

This section configures the Codecs to be supported for the configured User Agent.

PCMU, PCMA, G729 are the codecs that can be selected by checking appropriate box. Multiple items can be checked.

8.3 PhoneList

The PhoneList tab lists and configures the local phone parameters. This section configures the SIP parameter required to build SIP messages for the phone attached to the IAD to send signaling information to the other party. When a call dials in, the IAD checks if the called number matches any of the entries in the phone port list. If no entry is matched, the call request is dropped.

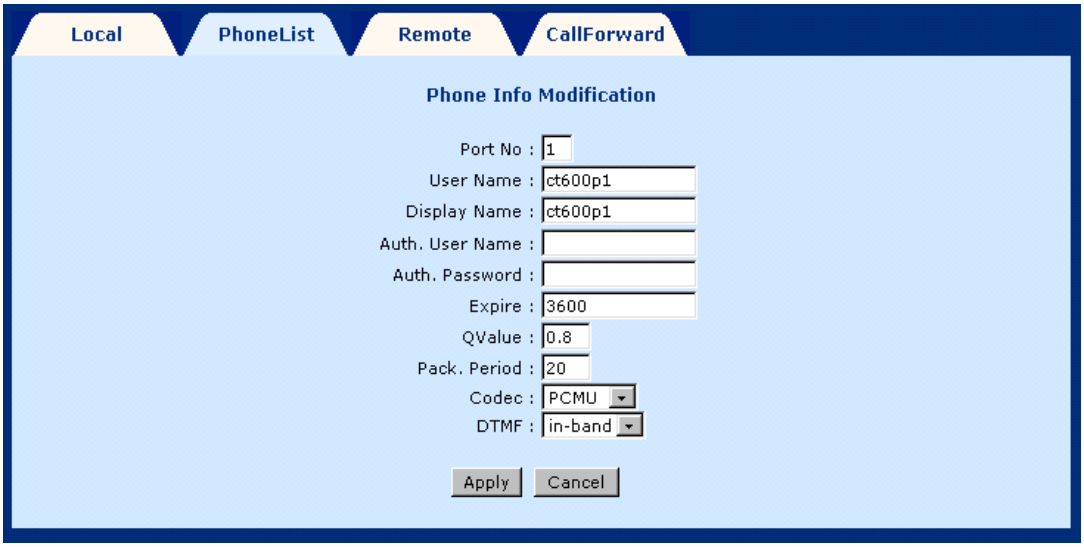


- Port No: This displays that port number that you select to modify.
- User Name: Name of the local SIP host
- Display Name: Display name of the above user. It is for identification purpose only, and can be used to hide the actual user name.
- Expire: Time period till user would like its registration to be valid with the Registrar/Proxy Server. The default value is 3600 seconds (one hour).
- Qvalue: Enter a value between 0 and 1 for registering with the proxy (in case the same username is registered from a different location). Decimals are accepted, such as 0.3.

  In general, a larger number has higher priority for the proxy to connect the call. If the same Qvalue is used for two calls, the call connection is up to the call policy of the proxy.
- Codec: The preferred codec of this user. The default is PCMU.
- DTMF: The DTMF method is inband.
- Packetization Period: The period of time that the voice packets are packetized. The value always shows 20 milliseconds.
- Auth User Name: The authentication user name for the Registrar/proxy, which is assigned by the service provider.
- Auth Password: The authentication password for the Registrar/proxy, which is assigned by the service provider.

The **Register** button registers the user with the remote proxy server.

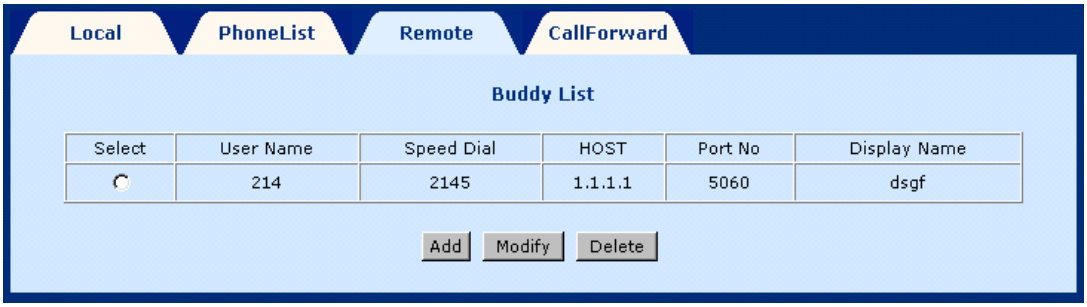
The **Modify** button changes the phone parameters:



8.4 Remote

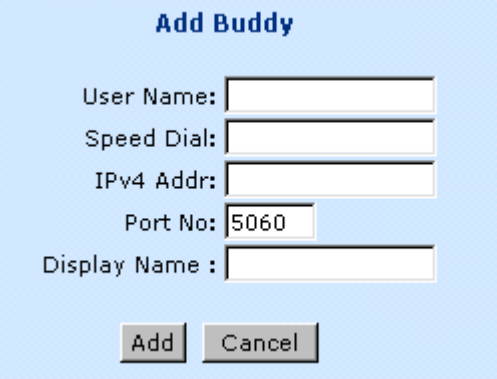
The Remote tab configures the buddy list. It lists and configures the parties that one wishes to call. The buddy list is like a phone book. It allows the host to call the other user agent that is in the list. The host phone port cannot call a user agent that is not in the buddy list.

- User Name: Name of the user who uses the phone connected to the above port number.
- Speed Dial: The number which maps to the remote party SIP-URI after dialing on the key/phone pad. This should be unique for each SIP-URI.
- Host: The host IP address to call.
- Port No: Port number of the remote user agent where it will receive SIP messages.
- Display Name: Display name of the above user. It is for identification purpose only, and can be used to hide the actual user name.



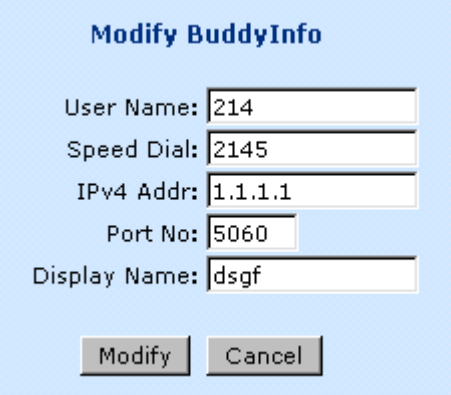
Add

New buddy entries can be added using the **Add** button. After entering the parameters, click on **Add** to submit the settings.



Modify

Select the entry by clicking on it in the Select field, then click on **Modify**. After changing the parameters, click on **Modify** to submit the settings.

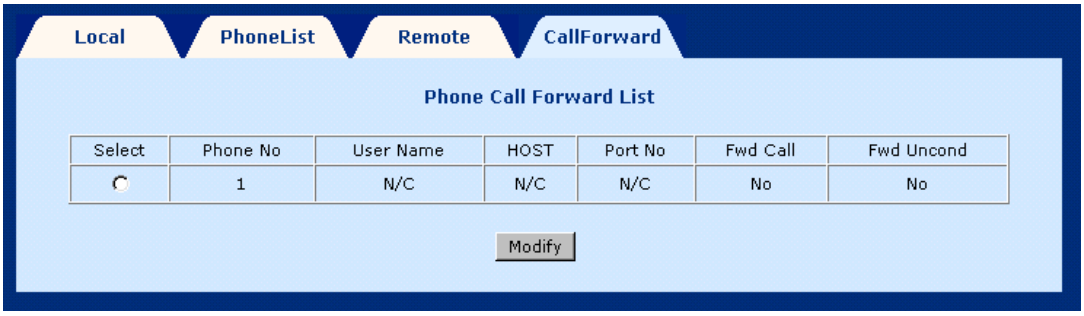


Delete

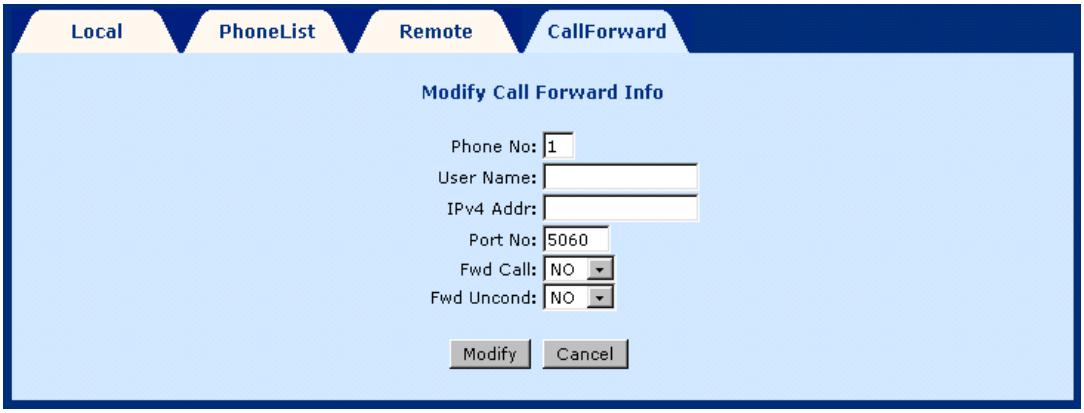
Select the entry by clicking in the Select field, then click on **Delete**.

8.5 CallForward

This CallForward tab lists the configured call forward information.



To configure the call forwarding parameters, select the item and click on Modify. After changing the parameters, click on **Modify** to submit the settings.



- Phone No: Enter the phone port number for configuration.
- User Name: Sip user name of the forwarding address where the calls will be forwarded.
- IPv4 Addr: The IP address to which the phone calls will be forwarded.
- Port No: Port number of the forwarding address where the calls will be forwarded. The default port number is 5060.
- Fwd Call: Choose **YES** if the phone will be forwarded. Choose **NO** if the phone won't be forwarded.
- Fwd Uncond: Choosing **YES**, the phone call will be forwarded under any conditions. Choosing **NO**, the phone call will only be forwarded when it is busy.

Chapter 9 Software Upgrade via FTP

Follow the steps below to upgrade the firmware version of the IAD via FTP. The procedures below will use LAN port IP address 192.168.1.1 for illustration.

STEP 1: Connect the router to a PC using the LAN cable. Set the PC to the same subnet as the router (192.168.1.1).

STEP 2: Start an FTP program on the PC.

STEP 3: Start a command prompt (Start -> Run -> cmd) and enter the menu where the new firmware is installed:

Example: C:\Upgrade

STEP 4: Enter the command: ftp 192.168.1.1 (the IAD's IP address)

```
C:\>ftp 192.168.1.1
```

STEP 5: At the USER prompt type **root** (small case)

```
Connected to 192.168.1.1.
220 Welcome to the update FTP server v1.0.
User (192.168.1.1:(none)): root
```

STEP 6: At the Password prompt type **1234**

```
331 Password required for root.
Password:
```

STEP 7: After you see the message User Logged in, type: **Bin**

```
230 User logged in.
ftp> Bin
```

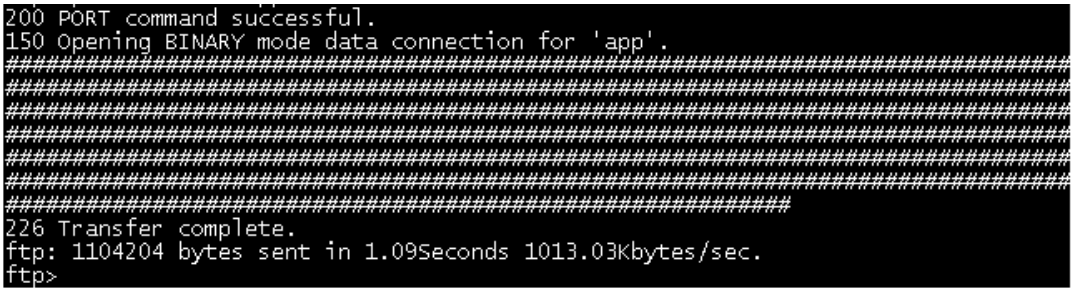
STEP 8: After you see the message Type set to I, type: **ha**

```
200 Type set to I.
ftp> ha
```

STEP 9: After you see the message Hash mark printing, type: **put <filename.bin> app**

```
ftp> put firmware app
```

STEP 10: After a moment, the file should begin transferring, after you see the message Transfer complete, the upgrade process is complete.


200 PORT command successful.
150 Opening BINARY mode data connection for 'app'.
226 Transfer complete.
ftp: 1104204 bytes sent in 1.09Seconds 1013.03Kbytes/sec.
ftp>

Chapter 10 Specifications

WAN Interface

ADSL Standard		ANSI T1.413 Issue 2, ITU-T G.992.1, ITU-T G.992.2
Data rate	Downstream:	Up to 11 Mbps
	Upstream:	1 Mbps

LAN Interface

Ethernet Standard	IEEE 802.3 10/100 Base-T,
USB Standard	V 1.1

Analog Interface

FXS x 1

FXO x 1(Built-in Microfilter)

ATM Attributes

RFC 2364, RFC 2684 (RFC 1483) Bridge; RFC 2684 (RFC 1483) Route; RFC 2516; RFC 1577

VCs	8
AAL type	AAL5
ATM service class	UBR/CBR/VBR
ATM UNI support	UNI3.1/4.0
OAM F4/F5	Yes

Management

SNMP, ILMI 4.0, Telnet, Web-based management, Configuration backup and restoration

Software upgrade via TFTP client or FTP server Bridge Functions

Transparent bridging and learning	IEEE 802.1d
Spanning Tree Algorithm	Yes
QOS	Yes

Routing Functions

Static route, RIP, and RIPv2, NAT/PAT, DHCP Client/Server/Relay, DNS, ARP

Security Functions

Authentication protocols	PAP, CHAP
VPN features	PPTP/L2TP/IpSec pass-through

Stateful Packet Inspection, Packet filtering, Denial Of Service protection

QoS

L3 policy based QoS

ToS

Voice Functions

SIP	RFC 3261
MGCP	RFC 3435
H.323	H.323 v3
Codec	G.711,G.723.1,G.729ab
RTP	RFC 1889
SDP	RFC 2327
On/Off hook Caller ID	ETSI based
Lifeline POTS	Yes
Echo cancellation	G.168
Silence suppression	G.711,G.723.1,G.729ab

LED

Power, LAN, ADSL, ALARM, FXS, FXO, USB

Power

External power adapter	110 Vac or 220 Vac
Power consumption	8W

Environmental Conditions

Operating temperature	0 – 50 degrees Celsius
Relative humidity	5 – 90% (non-condensing)

Dimensions

205 mm (W) x 47 mm (H) x 145 mm (D)

8.1 in (W) x 1.9 in (H) x 5.7 in (D)

Chapter 11 Pin Assignments

ADSL Port (RJ11)

Pin number	Definition	Pin number	Definition
1	-	4	ADSL_TIP
2	-	5	-
3	ADSL_RING	6	-

FXS port (RJ11)

Pin number	Definition	Pin number	Definition
1	-	4	TIP
2	-	5	-
3	RING	6	-

LAN Port (RJ45)

Pin number	Definition	Pin number	Definition
1	Transmit data +	5	NC
2	Transmit data –	6	Receive data –
3	Receive data +	7	NC
4	NC	8	NC

Chapter 12 Troubleshooting

Event	Checking Procedure or possible cause
Unable to access the Web management	Check the LAN connection. Check your PC's TCP/IP setup.
Web login reject	Check your password. The default user name is root; the default password is 1234. The user name and password are case sensitive.
POWER LED is not lit	Check the power adapter and verify if it meets the requirement as stated in Appendix A, Specifications.
	Power connections are loose or improperly connected.
	Power source is off.

Chapter 13 GLOSSARY

100BaseT: A 100 Mbps Ethernet standard that uses twisted-pair wiring.

10BaseT: A 10 Mbps Ethernet standard that uses twisted-pair wiring.

address: The symbol (usually numeric) identifying an interface attached to a network.

ADSL: An asynchronous form of DSL in which the bandwidth available for downstream connection is significantly larger than for upstream.

analog loop: A test in which a modem's voice signal is looped to its receiver.

analog signal: A continuously variable signal (compare with digital).

Annex A: The Part of the G.992.1 standard that refers to ADSL over POTS (adopted by the US).

Annex B: The Part of the G.992.1 standard that refers to ADSL over ISDN (adopted by Europe).

Annex C: The Part of the G.992.1 standard that refers to ADSL over ISDN (adopted by Japan).

ANSI: American National Standards Institute.

ASCII: American Standard Code for Information Interchange.

attenuation: The loss of power of a transmitted signal as it travels over a wire.

auto-summary: A RIP command to restore the default behavior of automatic summarization of subnet routes into network-level routes.

backbone: The main circuit that carries data before it is split into extended circuits going to their final destination. Often used to refer to the part of the network that joins LANs together.

bandwidth: The range of frequencies of a transmission channel. The wider the range the higher the data rate that can be sent. Hence, bandwidth is also taken to mean the data rate.

Baud: One baud is one symbol (state-transition or level-transition) per second.

BERT: Bit Error Rate Test. A test that compares a received pattern with a known transmitted pattern to determine the quality.

Bit: A binary digit, with the value of –0 or –1.

boot: Start a device.

Bps: Bits per second. The speed at which bits are transmitted across a data connection.

bridge: A device that links local or remote area networks together, forwarding packets based on a MAC address (compare with router).

broadband: Communication channels operating at transmission rates in excess of 64 Kbps.

broadcast: The simultaneous transmission to two or more communication devices.

BT: Burst Tolerance. The limit parameter of the Generic Cell Rate Algorithm (GCRA).

buffer: A temporary storage used to compensate for a difference in the rate of flow of data.

bus: An assembly of conductors that carries signals to and from devices along its path and serves as a common connection for a group of related devices.

busy: A device's operational state, when the device is occupied with processing a call.

Byte: Eight bits arranged in sequence

channel: A bi-directional communications pathway between a host server and a client.

CHAP: Challenge-Handshake Authentication Protocol. A PPP protocol to ensure authentication of the connection between two devices.

circuit: A logical connection between two devices.

CO: Central Office, the local telephone exchange, also called PSTN.

COM port: A computer's serial communications port.

CPE: Customer Premises Equipment. Equipment used by the end-user.

cross talk: Undesired coupling of a signal from one circuit, or channel, to another.

data rate: The speed measured in bits per second that data is transferred over the carrier line.

Default: A pre-defined original value.

demodulation: The recovery, from a modulated carrier, of a signal.

DHCP server: A server that dynamically allocates network addresses and delivers configuration parameters to hosts.

DHCP: Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol. A TCP/IP protocol that enables a network connected to the Internet to automatically assign a temporary IP address to a host when the host connects to the network.

digital signal: A discrete or discontinuous signal where the states are discrete intervals apart, such as +10 volts and –10 volts. These states are then represented by the binary digits 0 and 1.

digital: loopback test: A test that connects the device's receiver output back to the transmitter input. This test will disrupt the transmission of primary data.

DLL: Dynamic Link Library. DLLs are files that are automatically loaded into memory when required.

DMT: Discrete MultiTone. The T1.413 standard modulation scheme for Digital Subscriber Line technology.

DNS: Domain Name Server. A server that retains the addresses and routing information for TCP/IP PAT users.

download: To receive a file over a network (compare with upload).

driver: A software module that provides an interface between a network interface card and the upper-layer protocol software running on a computer.

DSL: Digital Subscriber Line. A family of broadband services provided over a traditional phone line, such as ADSL, SHDSL, and VDSL.

DSP: Digital Signal Processor. The microprocessor that handles line signaling in a modem.

DTE: Data Terminal Equipment. Equipment that transmits or receives data in the form of digital signals.

dynamic detection: A process of a automatic detection of a new device added or removed from the PC.

EOC: Embedded Operations Channel. An in-band channel between DSL devices that operates at the physical layer for administration and maintenance data.

error control: An algorithm used to detect and correct data transmission errors.

errored second: An item in performance measurement report, which pertains to a one second period with one or more errored blocks.

Ethernet address: Another name for MAC address.

Ethernet: A standard protocol (IEEE 802.3) for a 10-Mb/s baseband local area network (PAT) bus that supports high-speed communication among systems. It operates at the Physical Layer of the OSI Model.

ETSI: European Telecommunications Standards Institute.

FCC: Federal Communications Commission of the United States.

filter: A configuration that stops the flow of certain types data frames.

firmware: Software that has been temporarily or permanently loaded into ROM.

flash memory: A type of RAM that retains its information, even after powering-down.

flow control: A process that uses buffers to stop and start the flow of data in a network to avoid losing data, and allow devices with different transmission schemes to communicate with each other.

FTP: File Transfer Protocol. A TCP/IP standard protocol for transferring files.

full-duplex: transmitting in two directions simultaneously.

G.991.2: An ITU-T specification for high speed DSL known as G.SHDSL.

G.DMT: Another name for the G.992.1 ITU specification.

G.lite: Another name for the G.992.2 ITU specification.

gateway: A communications device that connects two different networks.

header: The beginning of a frame or cell that contains management and addressing information.

hop: One point-to-point transmission in a series required to transmit a message between two hosts in a network.

host: An addressable computer connected to a network.

hub: A device that serves as the central location for attaching wires form workstations.

ICMP: Internet Control Management Protocol. An Internet protocol that allows for the generation of error messages, tests packets, and information messages related to IP.

IDSL: A form of ISDN DSL using 2B1Q line code.

IEEE: Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers.

IEEE: The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers.

ILMI: Interim Local Management Interface. Provides ATM layer management between a switch and a client device.

IP address: Internet Protocol address. The decimal-numeric, fixed-length address assigned to an Internet host.

IP multicast: A technique that allows packets to be simultaneously transmitted over the Internet to a multiple destinations.

IPOA: IP over ATM.

IRQ: Interrupt re-quest, a hardware interrupt on a PC.

ISO: International Standards Organization.

ISP: Internet Service Provider. An organization that provides access to the Internet.

ITU: International Telecommunications Union. The telecommunications agency of the United Nations.

kbps: Literally it means Kilobits per second, but usually it is taken to mean 1,024 bits per second.

LAN: Local Area Network. A LAN is a data communications system that lies within a limited spatial area, has a specific user group, and has a specific topology.

latency: The time it takes a signal to transmit from its source to its destination.

LED: Light Emitting Diode. A light or status indicator.

LOC: Loss of Cell delineation. A situation where receiving equipment is unable to identify the boundaries of a cell.

local analog loopback: A test in which the modem's VF signal is looped to its receiver.

local loop: An ordinary telephone line.

local loopback test: An analog loopback test that loops a device's transmitter output back to receiver input.

loopback: A diagnostic procedure where a test message is sent back to its origination point, in order to isolate an equipment or data line problem.

LOS: Loss of Signal. A digital line condition where there are no pulses.

MAC address: Media Access Control address. The unique fixed address of a piece of hardware, normally set at the time of manufacture and used in PAT protocols.

MAC: Medium Access Control, a protocol for determining which device has access to the network at any one time.

Mbps: Megabits per second. One megabit is 1,048,576 (10242) bits.

MCU: Multi-Commercial Unit. A commercial building or complex with multiple tenants.

MDU: Multi-Dwelling Unit. A residential building with multiple tenants.

MIB II: MIB Release 2. An update of the MIB standard, defined by RFC 1213.

MIB: Management Information Base. A database of managed objects used by network management protocols to provide network management information and device control.

modem: Modulator Demodulator. A device used to convert a digital signal into an analog signal and vice-versa so that data can be transmitted over a telephone line.

modulation: The process of varying the amplitude, frequency, or phase of a carrier wave to form data transmissions.

multicasting: The ability of a network node to send the same data to multiple endpoints.

multiframe: An ordered, functional sequence of frames on a multiplexed digital circuit.

NAT: Network Address Translation is a transparent routing function that translates a Private IP address on a PAT into a Public address that can be used in a public network.

network address: The network portion of an IP address.

network protocol: Network protocols encapsulate and forward data packets from one interface to another.

NIC: A Network Interface Card is a card installed in a device to provide network communication capabilities to and from that device.

node: A connection or switching point in a network, also called a host.

noise: Unwanted interference to a transmitted signal by an outside source.

PAP: Password Authentication Protocol. PPP protocol that ensures authentication of the connection between two devices.

PAT: Port Address Translation is a form of NAT that maps multiple Private IP addresses to a single Public IP address.

ping: An internet utility signal sent to check the accessibility of a device.

Plug-and-Play: The ability of a PC to configure expansion boards and other devices automatically without requiring the user to turn off the system during installation.

point-to-point connection: Any connection with only two endpoints. A dedicated data link that connects only two stations.

poison reverse: A routing protocol command that tells its neighbor gateways that one of the gateways is no longer connected.

POP: Point Of Presence.

Port: An access point where data can enter or exit.

POTS: Plain Old Telephone Service.

PPP over ATM: Point-to-Point Protocol over Asynchronous Transfer Mode.

PPP: Point-to-Point Protocol. A protocol (RFC 1661) for transmitting packets over serial links between devices made by the same or different manufacturers.

PPPoE: Point-to-Point Protocol over Ethernet. A method for establishing sessions and encapsulating PPP packets over an Ethernet, specified by RFC 2516.

PPTP: Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol. An extension of Point-to-Point Protocol used to create virtual private networks between PCs.

protocol: A set of rules that govern the transmission of data between interconnected devices to maintain or improve communication.

proxy server: Provides a list of items available on other servers to increase the availability and speed of retrieving that information.

PSTN: Public Switched Telephone Network. The standard telephone network.

PVC: Permanent Virtual Circuit. Virtual circuit that is permanently established.

QoS: Quality of Service. The expected data loss or latency.

remote access: Communication from a remote location or facility through a data link.

remote digital loopback test: This test loops the remote digital receiver output back into the transmitter input.

remote host: The computer receiving the network commands.

RFC: Request for Comments. Documents published by the Internet Engineering Task Force pertaining to Internet protocols and policies.

RIP: Routing Information Protocol. The protocol governing the exchange of routing information.

RJ11: A 6-position jack used with dial networks and telephone sets.

RJ45: An 8-position jack used with programmable dial networks.

router: Protocol-dependent device that connects subnets together. Routers operate at the network layer (layer 3) of the ISO Open Systems Interconnection--Reference Model.

routing table: A table that lists routing paths to enable a node to route traffic to another node in the network.

RS-232: a low-speed, 25-position, DCE/DTE interface.

server: Hardware or software that offers a specific service, such as database management, to a client.

SHDSL: Symmetric High Bit Rate Digital Subscriber Loop. A DSL technology that allows symmetrical transmissions over longer distances. Defined by the G991.2 ITU standard.

SLA: Service Level Agreement. A contract between a service provider and a customer, which guarantees a minimum level or quality of service to the customer.

SMTP: Simple Mail Transport Protocol. A protocol used to transfer e-mail between or among servers.

SNMP agent: An application program that enables communication between a management system and a device.

SNMP trap: A message sent to a SNMP manager to communicate information about changes in the network, such as a device being reset.

SNMP: Simple Network Management Protocol. Protocol for open networking management.

static route: A route that is permanent rather than a route that is dynamically assigned by another router.

STP: Shielded Twisted Pair. Telephone wire that is wrapped in a sheath to eliminate external interference.

subnet address: The subnet portion of an IP address.

subnet mask: A number that identifies the subnet portion of a network address, so that IP addresses can be shared on a local area network.

subnet: An independent network segment, that is, it has the same network address, but its subnet address is different.

switch: A data switch connects computing devices to host computers, enabling multiple devices to share a limited number of ports. An electrical switch is a device for making, breaking, or changing the connections in an electrical circuit.

synchronous transmission: Transmission with the transmitter and receiver synchronized so that data is transmitted at a fixed rate.

synchronous: Any operation that is controlled by a clock or timing mechanism. (*Compare with* asynchronous).

TCP/IP: Transmission control protocol/Internet protocol, a set of protocols that govern peer-to-peer connectivity functions for local and wide area networks.

TCP: Transmission Control Protocol.

Telnet: The TCP/IP virtual terminal protocol that allows a user at one site to access a remote system at another site.

throughput: The number of bits, characters, or blocks that are able to pass through a data communication system.

training: A process where two modems try to determine the correct protocols and transmission speeds to establish a communication session.

trellis-coded modulation: Advanced error correction coding technique for forward error correction to a modulation scheme by adding an additional bit to each baud.

UDP: User Datagram Protocol. A connectionless protocol that converts data messages generated by an application into packets to be sent over IP.

UNIX: An operating system developed at AT&T Bell Laboratories.

upload: To receive a file transmitted over a network.

URL: Uniform Resource Locator. An Internet standard addressing protocol for describing the location and access method of a resource on the Internet.

USB: Universal Serial Bus. A bi-directional, isochronous, serial interface for adding dynamically connectable peripheral devices, without the need for a reboot.

UTP: Unshielded twisted pair is the most common kind of copper telephone wiring.

VC: Virtual Circuit. A logical connection or packet-switching mechanism established between two devices at the start of transmission.

VCI: Virtual Channel Identifier. The 16-bit field in an ATM cell header that specifies the virtual channel over which the cell is to be transmitted.

VDSL: Very-high-speed DSL. A DSL protocol running at up to 52 Mbps, that is restricted to short distances.

virtual circuit: A logical circuit established between two devices at the start of transmission

VOD: Video On Demand. A service that provides video to subscribers upon request.

VPI: Virtual Path Identifier

VPI: Virtual Path Identifier. The 8-bit field in an ATM cell header that specifies the routing path for a cell.

VPN: Virtual Private Network. A network implemented over a public network that is made "private" by use of encryption.

VT100: A terminal used for asynchronous communications.

WAN: Wide area network. A communications network that connects geographically separated areas (Compare with LAN).

xDSL: A generic term for all varieties of DSL.

XOFF: A character that notifies a device to stop transmitting data.

XON: A character that notifies a device to start or resume transmitting data.